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THE
FORTNIGHTLY CLUB
FOR THE STUDY OF
ANTHROPOLOGY

ORGANIZED AT YONKERS
MARCH 4, 1888

FIELD FAMILY FUND

*FOR HISTORY
AND THE HUMANITIES*



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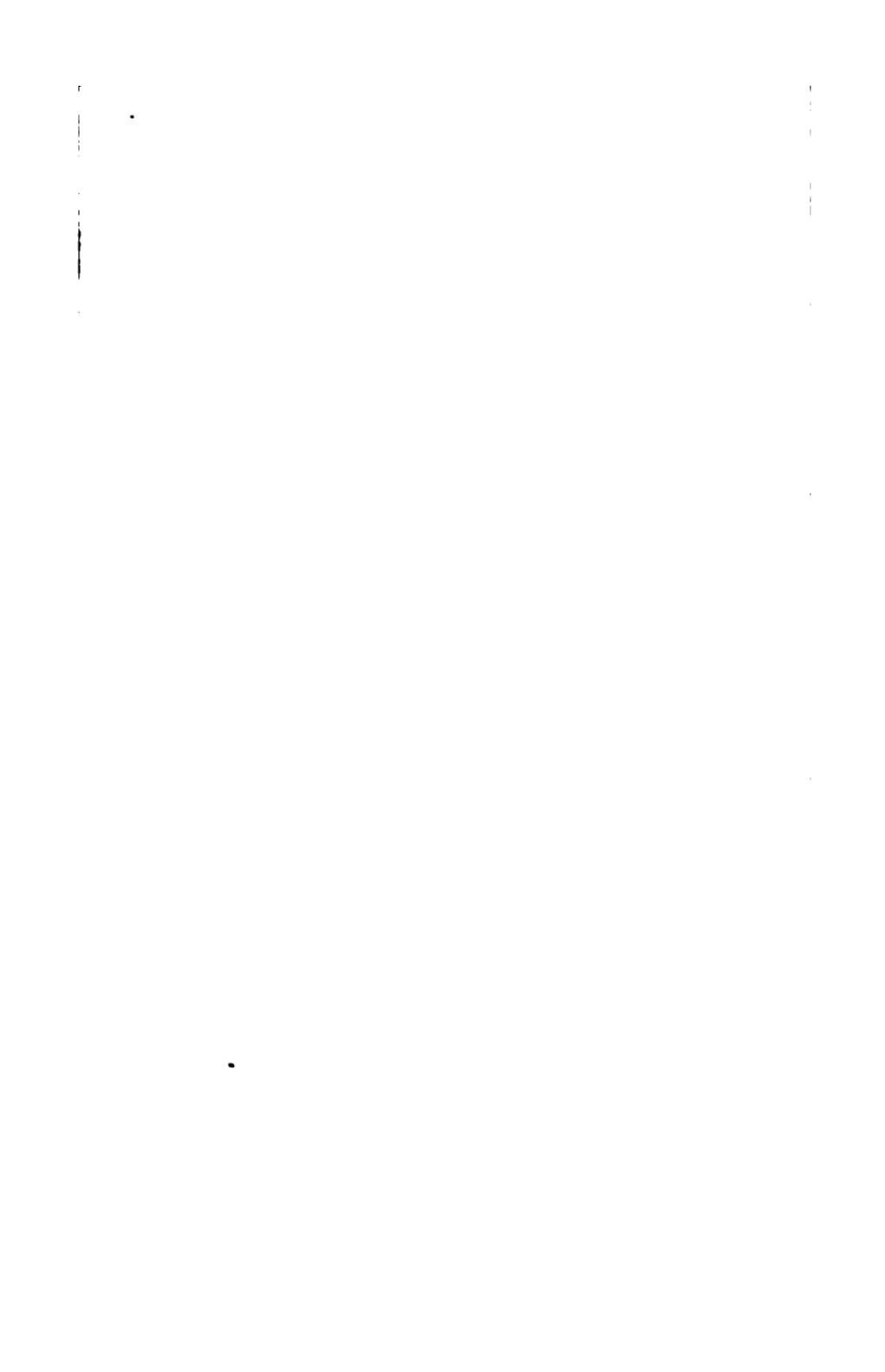
My dear Miss Rickey
Please accept with the
kind regard of your
Dear friend
Helen Scribonius

Yorhmont
Yonkers

Fifteen Jan 1902





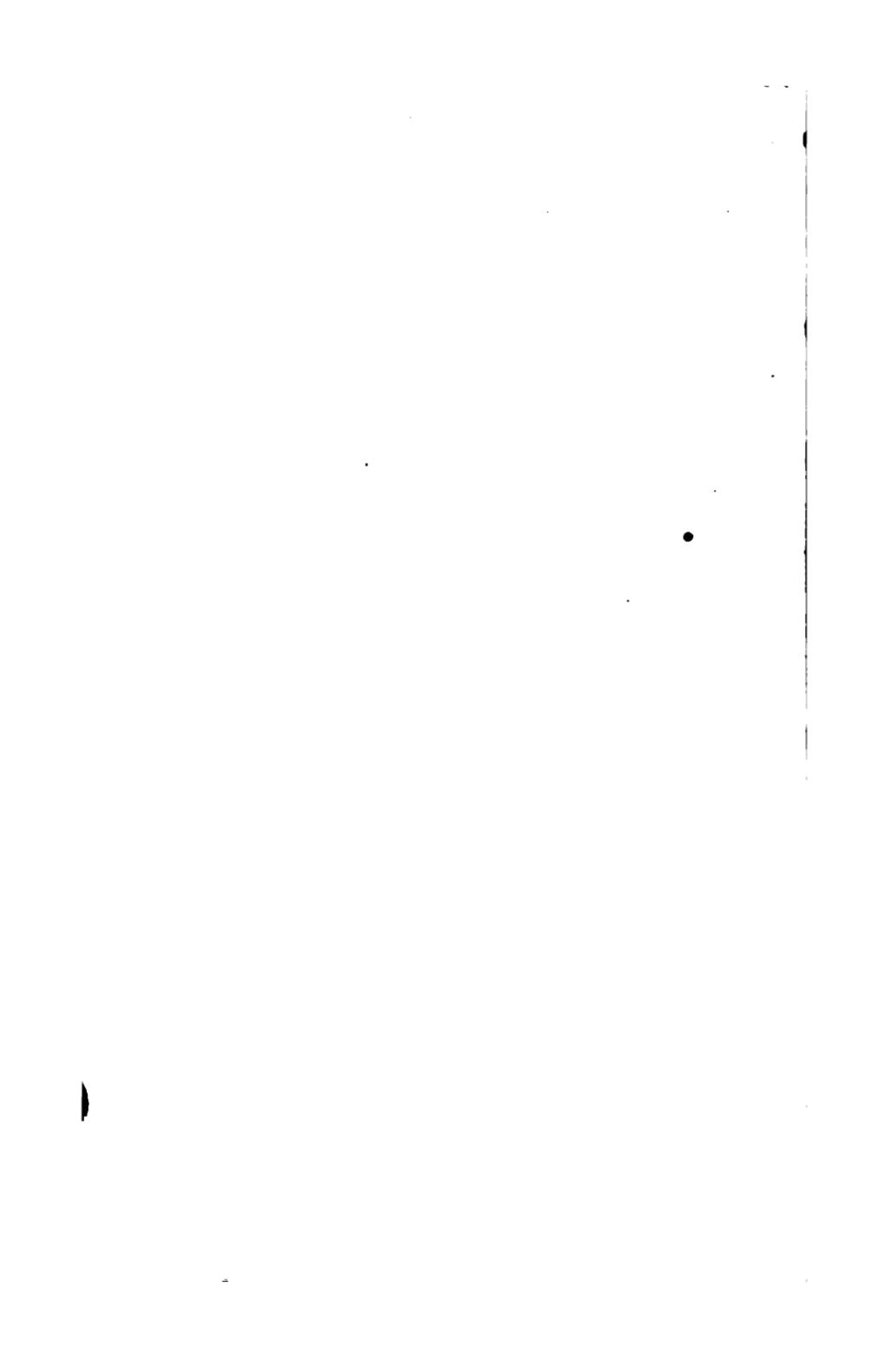


THE
FORTNIGHTLY CLUB
FOR THE STUDY OF
ANTHROPOLOGY

ORGANIZED AT YONKERS
MARCH 2, 1888

PROGRAM

YONKERS, N. Y.
1898



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1888 —

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1888 — 1894

Mrs. JAMES RENWICK BREVOORT
1895 — 1898

Miss KATE HAWLEY
1898 —

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Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER
1888 —

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1898-1899.

	<i>Date of election.</i>
Mr. FISHER A. BAKER	March 2, 1888
Mrs. FISHER A. BAKER.....	March 2, 1888
Mr. JAMES R. BREVOORT	March 2, 1888
Mrs. JAMES R. BREVOORT	March 2, 1888
Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.....	March 2, 1888
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Miss KATE HAWLEY.....	March 2, 1888
Mrs. WALTER W. LAW.....	March 2, 1888
Mrs. JUSTUS LAWRENCE.....	March 2, 1888
Mr. G. HILTON SCRIBNER.....	March 2, 1888
Mrs. G. HILTON SCRIBNER.....	March 2, 1888
Mrs. ALEXANDER SMITH.....	March 2, 1888
Mrs. DAVID McN. STAUFFER (Miss FLORENCE SCRIBNER)	March 2, 1888
Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE.....	May 15, 1891
Mrs. JAMES M. BRUCE.....	May 15, 1891
Mr. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.....	May 15, 1891
Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.....	May 15, 1891
Mr. THEODORE GILMAN	November 6, 1891
Mr. DAVID McN. STAUFFER	February 19, 1892
Dr. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.....	April 19, 1892
Rev. JAMES T. BIXBY.....	May 12, 1893
Mr. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT	May 12, 1893
Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT	May 12, 1893
Mrs. WILLIAM SHARMAN	May 12, 1893
Prof. EDWARD R. SHAW	May 12, 1893
Mrs. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN	February 16, 1894
Mrs. EDWARD R. SHAW	January 4, 1895
Mr. WILBUR LARREMORE	January 18, 1895
Mrs. WILBUR LARREMORE	January 18, 1895
Dr. OSCAR H. ROGERS	April 25, 1895
Mrs. OSCAR H. ROGERS.....	April 25, 1895
Miss HARRIET F. HAVEMEYER	December 18, 1896
Mr. ERNEST L. BOGART	November 19, 1897
Miss ROSAMOND RENWICK BREVOORT....	Nov. 19, 1897
Miss SARAH MARGUERITE SCRIBNER.....	Nov. 19, 1897

FORMER MEMBERS.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Mrs. HALL BALDWIN.....	Mar. 2,'88	Dec. 14,'88
Mrs. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER	Mar. 2,'88	Apr. 29,'92
Miss MARY M. BUTLER.....	Mar. 2,'88	Apr. 29,'92
Rev. A. B. CARVER.....	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 30,'88
Mrs. JACOB CARVER.....	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 30,'88
Mr. FRANK CURTISS.....	Mar. 2,'88	May 8,'91
Mrs. FRANK CURTISS.....	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 16,'94
Mr. WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH	Mar. 2,'88	May 8,'91
Mr. JOHN C. HAVEMEYER	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 1,'89
Mr. WALTER W. LAW	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 5,'92
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Mrs. CHARLES R. LEFFINGWELL	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 1,'89
Mr. JOHN C. TEN EYCK	Mar. 2,'88	Feb. 19,'92
Mrs. WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH	Nov. 16,'88	May 8,'91
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Mrs. FREDERIC SHONNARD	Nov. 29,'89	Feb. 19,'92
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Mr. RUFUS KING	Nov. 29,'89	May 9,'90
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Rev. JOHN S. PENMAN	Nov. 6,'92	Nov. 5,'92
Mr. LANDRETH KING	Mar. 2,'88	Jan. 19,'94
Mr. FREDRICK W. HOLLS	Mar. 3,'93	Nov. 2,'94
Mr. DUNCAN SMITH	Apr. 11,'90	Nov. 16,'94
Mrs. DUNCAN SMITH	Apr. 11,'90	Nov. 16,'94
Prof. A. V. W. JACKSON	Nov. 29,'89	Nov. 6,'96
Mrs. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Jr.	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 5,'97
Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Jr.	Mar. 2,'88	Nov. 19,'97

* *Deceased.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Miss AGNES CRANE, Brighton, England	1888
Miss MADGE HEALY, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1888
Prof. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, New-York	1889
Prof. W. H. BREWER, New Haven	1889

*

PERSONS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THE CLUB BY INVITATION.

Miss AGNES CRANE.....	November 30, 1888
Prof. THOMAS FREDERICK CRANE	January 4, 1889
Prof. W. H. BREWER.....	February 1, 1889
Prof. BENJ. E. SMITH.....	March 15, 1889
Miss AGNES CRANE.....	November 1, 1889
Prof. F. WARD PUTNAM.....	February 27, 1890
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Prof. MICHAEL J. PUPIN.....	March 20, 1896
Dr. JOHN P. PETERS.....	March 23, 1897
Mr. CHARLES E. TRIPLER	April 23, 1898



F. C. S. A.

The Fortnightly Club for the Study of Anthropology had its origin in the desire of those who became its original members to meet together for the study and discussion of matters of intellectual interest, apart from technical science on one side and from mere literature on the other; matters that should be of a considerable range and variety, associated with facts and objects of personal observation, appealing to individual minds. It was desired that the meetings, while thus of a general scientific nature, and therefore somewhat formal in character, should be private, in order to insure freedom of discussion, and to preserve the feeling of a social bond.

It was decided to give the society the character of a club for the study of anthropology, in the broad sense of the science of human life, whether concerned with its origin and its remote and primitive manifestations, and its relations to the rest of the organic world, or concerned with its present manifestations and interests in modern civilization and culture.

Upon this basis of common interest the Club was organized at a meeting held March 2, 1888, in Yonkers. At this meeting by-laws were adopted, officers were chosen, and the general scope and aims of the Club were outlined.

In the first selection of topics it was intended to take a general view of the science, especially on the side of

ethnology and primitive conditions. In later years the range was extended to the mental side, and the program has been characterized by a liberal variety of topic and treatment. In addition to the set program, the Club from time to time invites men of science, travelers, and explorers, to lecture before it, at special meetings, which are held usually in a public hall and are open to invited guests.

At each regular meeting the subject stated in the program is treated at length in a paper written by a member appointed for the purpose, and the paper, or the subject, is then discussed orally, first by two members previously appointed, and then at choice by other members.

The meetings are held in rotation at the houses of the members. After the meeting is adjourned the Club partakes of a repast in which the austere spirit of the Spartan is judiciously tempered by a proper recognition of the extenuating circumstances of human existence.



SYNOPSIS AND INDEX.

The following Synopsis and Index, first of The Sciences and secondly of Anthropology, was first prepared in 1893, in order to refer thereto, for comparison and classification, the topics included in the Program of the Club, those treated during the first five years (1888-1893), and those then assigned (1893) for the next five years. It is now (1898) again published in connection with the new Program for the third period of five years (1898-1903) and the reprinted Program for the preceding periods. Some divisions and subdivisions of sciences and subjects thereunder have been slightly expanded and a few new divisions and subjects inserted; but the former numbers have been kept unchanged.

Each topic in the Program is referred, by the number at the end, preceded by the abbreviation "Syn.," to the particular department or subdivision of general Science or of Anthropology chiefly concerned, having the same number in the Synopsis. In like manner, each division and subdivision in the Synopsis which is the principal subject of a paper and discussion in the Program, is referred thereto by the number at the end, preceded by the abbreviation "Pro.," which number is that of the meeting and of the paper. From the nature of the case, the references can not be made exhaustive.

The sciences or main subjects in the Synopsis, and their principal divisions, are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., in regular order, as they come in the classification here made; while the subdivisions are indicated by the same number with the letters a, b, c, etc., annexed. Thus "Evolution" is numbered 22, and the subdivisions of the same subject 22a, 22b, 22c. The numbers indicate logical sequence and relation, but are otherwise of no significance.

The topics in the Program sometimes include two or three distinct subjects which it is desired to discuss together in particular relations. In the Synopsis these distinct subjects are indicated by the superior letters after the number of the paper, as 69^a, 69^b, 69^c.

C. P. G. S.

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I. SYNOPSIS OF THE SCIENCES.

- 1 SCIENCE, OR THE SCIENCES**, the total knowledge of things, classified and grouped, and subjected to various processes of verification.

(Pro. 118, 134.)

There are three great divisions:

- A. Physical Sciences, or sciences of experiment.
- B. Relational Sciences, or sciences of thought.
- C. Historical Sciences, or sciences of record.

A.

- 2 PHYSICAL SCIENCES, or NATURAL SCIENCES, or EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES (PHYSICS in the largest sense)**, concerning things as they appear and may be observed (Matter and Motion); including (a) PHYSICS, the science of inorganic matter (3-12), and (b) BIOLOGY, the science of organic matter (13-17).

(Pro. 57; and references below.)

- 3 PHYSICS, in the general sense**; the science of matter, form, force, energy, motion, etc.

(Pro. 85, 122, 123, 196.)

The divisions of Physics constitute distinct but related sciences, as follows (4-7) :

- 4 PHYSICS OF THE ATOM, or ATOMIC PHYSICS,** generally called CHEMISTRY; the science of the ultimate constitution of matter and its forms in composition. (Pro. 85, 121, 122, 132a, 188.)

Practically Atomic Physics or Chemistry involves certain parts of Molecular Physics (see 5).

- 5 PHYSICS OF THE MOLECULE, or MOLECULAR PHYSICS;** the science of molecular structure and action. (Pro. 85, 121, 122.)

Including—

- 5a** Intermolecular forces; molecular attraction (cohesion, chemical affinity, etc.). (Pro. 121.)

- 5b** Properties of bodies; elasticity; torsion; strength of materials; malleability, ductility, hardness, etc.

- 5c** Heat (resident heat).

- 6 PHYSICS OF THE MASS, or MOLAR PHYSICS;** that is, Physics in the limited sense.

(Pro. 85, 122.)

Including—

- 6a** Molar attraction (gravitation).

- 6b** MECHANICS (kinematics and dynamics, the latter embracing statics and kinetics); hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, etc. (Pro. 132, 170.)

- 6c** ACOUSTICS (sound).

- 7 PHYSICS OF THE ETHER, or ETHEREAL PHYSICS;**
the science of the phenomena explained by the
hypothesis of a vibratory ether.

(Pro. 85, 122, 147.)

Including —

- 7a Radiation** — light (OPTICS) and radiant
heat (THERMICS); "X" rays (SKIAG-
RAPHY). (Pro. 94, 104a, 121, 147, 188.)
- 7b Electricity** (ELECTRICS). (Pro. 147.)
- 7c Magnetism** (MAGNETICS); Electromagnet-
ism. (Pro. 100, 147.)

The knowledge of Physics in the above forms, as applied to
the explanation of various groups of phenomena (Applied
Physics), is classified under the following sciences (8-18).
The first two (8, 9) are based on Molecular Physics (5).

- 8 CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**, the science of the process
and forms of the molecular arrangement of
minerals.

- 9 MINERALOGY**, the science of the character and
forms of minerals themselves.

The study of minerals as the constituent elements of the
earth and the records of its physical history is —

- 10 GEOLOGY**, the science of the constitution and
history of the earth. (Pro. 86, 116, 122, 132, 187.)

The study of the earth as seen under natural conditions
is —

- 11 GEOGRAPHY**, the science of the visible surface of
the earth and the distribution of its contents
and inhabitants.

(Pro. 43a, 49a, 52a, 68a, 95, 126, 197.)

Including —

- 11a** Physical Geography (Physiography).
(Pro. 43a, 52a, 68a.)

11b Mathematical Geography (Geodesy, Surveying).

11c Political Geography.

11d Botanical Geography; distribution of plants
(Flora). (Pro. 95.)

11e Zoological Geography; distribution of animals
(Fauna). (Pro. 95.)

The study of the physical conditions existing immediately above the visible surface of the earth is—

11* METEOROLOGY, the science of the earth's atmosphere, that is, of the state and movements of the air and its contents as related to heat, moisture, pressure, and electric and optic conditions; the science of the weather, of climate, and of seasons. (Pro. 155.)

The study of the earth as a body belongs to —

- 12 ASTRONOMY**, the science of the forms and motions of the separate bodies which constitute the material universe (the solar system, the stellar systems, the nebulae, etc.).
(Pro. 86, 116, 123, 187.)

Astronomy is generally, but erroneously, classed as a branch of Mathematics, because its study so largely involves mathematic processes. See 19.

The study of the living things on the earth is —

- ## **13 BIOLOGY, the science of life; including Botany**

and Zoology (with subdivisions as below, **15**, **16**). See **31**.

(Pro. 69, 70, 79, 80, 83, 87, 88, 109, 119, 127, 131, 176).

The most ancient forms of life on the earth are for convenience studied apart, in connection with Geology, which reveals them; namely, as —

- 14** PALEONTOLOGY, or FOSSIL BIOLOGY, the science of fossil plants (fossil Botany), and fossil animals (fossil Zoology). (Pro. 83, 127.)

The two physical divisions of Biology are —

- 15** BOTANY, otherwise called PHYTOLOGY, the science of plants (with numerous subdivisions, not included in this Synopsis).

(Pro. 60, 83, 88, 131, 164, 176.)

- 16** ZOOLOGY, the science of animals (with subdivisions as below). See **34**.

(Pro. 79, 83, 87, 88, 95, 102, 158, 170, 176.)

A special division of Zoology, involving both physical and mental considerations, is —

- 17** PSYCHOLOGY, the science of the human mind, especially in its relation to the body. See **43**.

(Pro. 14, 16, 39, 40, 41, 52, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 75, 77, 80, 82, 92, 96, 104, 112, 122, 196.)

B.

- 18** RELATIONAL SCIENCES, the knowledge of the things involved in the Physical Sciences, in their relations to space, time, and thought (**19-21**).

These are commonly called *abstract sciences*, as being (in this view) independent of physical considerations. Mathematics is also often treated with the Physical Sciences.

- 19** **MATHEMATICS**, the science of number and quantity.
- 20** **LOGIC**, or **DIALECTICS**, the science of the discrimination of ideas as they are related to each other, or as they contain or exclude other ideas; the science of verification. (Pro. 110, 118, 160.)
- 21** **METAPHYSICS**, the science of ideas in themselves; the science of the essential nature of things. (Pro. 109, 128.)

By reason of the impossibility of applying to this 'science' the ordinary processes of verification, it remains largely an undefined body of speculation.

C.

- 22** **HISTORICAL SCIENCES**, concerning things as they occur in connection with man; the sciences of record (23-28).

The earliest historical science, in that the earliest objects and facts studied under the name given, though due to man's acts, precede written record, is —

- 23** **ART**, in its widest sense; including all applications, products and remains of man's skill, especially as affording historical evidence apart from written record. See 46-71.
- 24** **SOCIOLOGY**, concerning man among men. See 72-85.
- 25** **RELIGION**, concerning the relations of man to the unseen. See 86-97.

The following complex sciences are in one sense branches of Sociology, but as special sciences of record they include or relate to all other sciences, and are therefore here placed last.

- 26** PHILOLOGY, the science of human speech; in a larger sense including Literature (27), especially in its earlier forms. See 98.
- 27** LITERATURE, the expression and record of human speech and thought. See 99.
- 28** HISTORY, the direct record of human life; including the record of man in communities and nations (local or national History), and the record of individual actions (Biography); in the largest sense, the record of all things known. See 100.

Beside the classifications of The Sciences based, like the above, upon the hypothesis of large general sciences, other classifications are made, whereby, on the one hand, the large sciences are separated into smaller specific sciences, as Zoology (16) into *Mammalogy* (mammals), *Ornithology* (birds), *Herpetology* (reptiles), *Ichthyology* (fishes), and other sections; and whereby, on the other hand, a number of the larger or smaller sciences, or pertinent parts of them, are for philosophic or practical purposes grouped together, according to relations observed or imagined, and treated as one collective science. A familiar example of the latter kind of a collective science is Medicine, in its usual sense including not only MEDICINE properly so called (40), but also HUMAN ANATOMY (37), HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY (39), and other sciences. One of the most important collective sciences is —

- 29** PHILOSOPHY, a synthesis of physical, relational, and historical sciences, with variable boundaries, or none, including especially METAPHYSICS (20), LOGIC (21), PSYCHOLOGY (17), Ethics, a branch of SOCIOLOGY (24), and often RELI-

18 Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.

GION (25), with theoretic PHYSICS (3), and other topics capable of philosophic discussion.
(Pro. 109, 110.)

Another important collective Science, and the one which it is the object of this Synopsis to set forth in its numerous relations, is ANTHROPOLOGY, as shown in the next division of this Synopsis.



II. SYNOPSIS OF THE SCIENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

30 ANTHROPOLOGY, the natural history of man.

(Pro. 1-199.)

Anthropology is a general term for all the sciences or parts of sciences having to do with the natural history of man. Concerning man as he is, it has (i) a physical side, and (ii) a mental side; concerning man as he acts, it has (iii) a practical side; concerning man in his relations as a thinking being, it has (iv) a social side, and (v) a religious side; concerning man in time, it has (vi) an historical side. The sciences included are here grouped accordingly. The common preponderance, in works on Anthropology, of the physical side of the science, of the discussions of ethnology and of primitive or savage conditions, is due to the relative importance of those subjects in establishing the science.

i. Physical Side.

31 (13) BIOLOGY, the science of life (BIOLOGY in general), and of living things, vegetal (BOTANY, 15), and animal (ZOOLOGY, 16, 34).

(Pro. 69, 70, 79, 80, 83, 87, 88, 109, 119, 127, 176; see also topics under 32-45h.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 19

The general process of life and growth is —

EVOLUTION, a gradual development from antecedent forms (a term not confined to Biology, but applicable to all progressive phenomena, organic and inorganic). See 33.

(Pro. 59, 61, 63, 69^a, 76, 82, 86, 87, 88, 90^b, 92^a, 97, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 115, 176, 187, 199.)

The discussion of Evolution involves among other things the consideration of the following special topics:

i. Heredity; survivals; vestigial forms; reversion (atavism). (Pro. 61, 63, 185.)

ii. Variation; natural selection ("survival of the fittest"); sexual selection; domestication; origin of species.

(Pro. 87, 103, 107, 136.)

Degeneration; retrogression; atrophy; disuse. (Pro. 82, 185.)

A thing to be distinguished from Evolution itself is —

Evolutionism, the theory or doctrine of Evolution, presented in various forms, of which the most prominent is known as *Darwinism*. See 32. (Pro. 165.)

16) ZOOLOGY, the science of animal life (35-42).
(Pro. 78, 83, 87, 88, 95, 102, 158, 170.)

Including —

Descriptive Zoology and Systematic Zoology, with numerous branches and subdivisions, which are given here only in so far as they are included in Anthropology.

20 *Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.*

- 35** ZOOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, Zoology as it concerns man (**36-40**).
(Pro. 10, 11, 12, 13, 61, 62, 68, 98, 99, 131.)
- 36** ANTHROPOGENY (called also *Anthropogony* and *Anthropogenesis*), the origin of man ; including his relation to the lower animals. The subject is divisible into (*a*) Ontogenesis, the origin of man as an individual, and (*b*) Phylogenesis, the origin of the races of man.
(Pro. 10, 11, 12, 13, 69^a, 89.)
- 37** ANTHROPOTOMY, or HUMAN ANATOMY, the description of the physical frame of man.
(Pro. 61, 62.)
- 37a** Comparative Anatomy. , (Pro. 62.)
- 38** ANTHROPOMETRY, the measurement of the human frame (a branch of Zoometry).
(Pro. 68^a, 68^c, 72, 98.)
Including especially—
- 38a** (*a*) Craniometry and Osteometry.
(Pro. 68^b, 72.)
- 38b** (*b*) Other means of Identification or Comparison (casts, prints, finger-marks, weighing, etc.). (Pro. 72.)
- 39** ANTHROPOPHYSIOLOGY, or HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, the description of the physical functions of man.
(Pro. 68^b, 131.)
Including, among other topics—
- 39a** Nutrition ; growth ; vitality ; longevity.
(Pro. 84, 98.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 21

- 39b** Nervous functions.
(1) Brain; ganglia. (Pro. 68, 75.)
(2) Senses — sight, hearing, smell, taste,
touch; sense of space, temperature,
pressure, pain; muscular sense.
(Pro. 80, 99, 114.)
- 39c** Comparative Physiology. (Pro. 99.)
- 40** MEDICINE; including (*a*) Pathology, (*b*) Hygiene,
(*c*) Therapeutics, (*d*) Surgery, (*e*) Materia medica.
(Pro. 164, 169, 173.)
- 41** DESCRIPTIVE ANTHROPOLOGY, or ANTHROPOGRAPHY (Ethnology in general).
(Pro. 2-9, 45, 49.)
- 41a** ETHNOGRAPHY, description of races.
(Pro. 3-7, 193.)
- 41b** ETHNOLOGY, discrimination and classification
of races, and statement of their relations.
(Pro. 2, 8, 9, 45, 49.)
- 42** GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGY, concerning man in
other relations, especially in relation to the inanimate world, locality, climate, and other surrounding conditions (environment); Hexiology.
- (Pro. 42, 43, 44, 47, 93, 98, 115, 136, 158.)

ii. *Mental Side.*

- 43 (17)** PSYCHOLOGY, the science of mind.
(Pro. 14, 16, 39, 40, 41, 52, 64, 65, 67, 68,
71, 75, 77, 80, 82, 92, 96, 104, 112, 148,
196.)

22 Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.

- 44** PSYCHOLOGY proper (mental faculties).
(Pro. 16, 64, 82, 96, 104, 112, 148, 157, 182, 186.)
- 44a** Intellect (sense, understanding, memory, imagination, reason).
(Pro. 16, 64, 104, 179.)
- 44b** Sensibility (emotions, affections, instincts, appetites). (Pro. 16, 64, 80, 182.)
- 44c** Will. (Pro. 16.)
- 44d** Development of the mental powers.
(Pro. 16, 65, 77, 104, 112, 161, 198.)
- 45** PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY, or MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY (mind and body); including the fields of "psychical research."
(Pro. 39, 40, 41, 52, 65, 67, 68, 71, 75, 92, 148, 157, 159.)
- 45a** Mental functions in general. (Pro. 186.)
- 45b** Sleep; dreams; somnambulism; unconscious cerebration; double consciousness.
(Pro. 67, 143.)
- 45c** Trance; hypnotism ("animal magnetism," mesmerism); "mind-reading," "thought-transference" (telepathy), etc.
(Pro. 41, 71, 139, 154, 157.)
- 45d** Delusions (apparitions, spiritism, witchcraft, magic). (Pro. 39, 40, 41, 142.)
- 45e** Mental derangements (insanity, etc.).
(Pro. 166.)
- 45f** Mental characteristics; temperaments.
(Pro. 65, 157, 186, 198.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 23

45g PHYSIOGNOMY. (Pro. 92.)

45h PHRENOLOGY. (Pro. 68, 75.)

iii. *Practical Side.*

46 (23) ART, in its widest sense, all the arts of life, treated historically; the natural history of artificial action, and of artificial objects.

(Pro. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 53, 74, 81, 90, 101, 105, 106, 113,
120, 130, 136, 144, 149, 151, 183, 191, 195.)

Anthropology is concerned with Art chiefly in its earliest periods — the applications of art or skill treated as stages in the progress of man, and the concrete products of art (artifacts) treated as records of his early condition (ARCHEOLOGY). There are two divisions — Primitive or Prehistoric Art, that of primitive man and of savages in any period, and Historic or Civilized Art, that of peoples above the savage grade. The applications and products of art in these two periods, and hence the topics relating thereto, are in large part identical or very similar, the fundamental arts, once discovered, being almost unaffected by progress of time and increase of civilization; but there are striking differences, which constitute the measure of advancing knowledge, taste, and skill.

47 PRIMITIVE ART, chiefly prehistoric (Prehistoric Archeology).

(Pro. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 101,
105, 117, 120, 124, 191, 195.)

The periods are distinguished as follows:

47a The Stone Age: (*a*) Early Stone Age or Paleolithic Period — the age of chipped flints, etc.; (*b*) Later Stone Age, or Neolithic Period — the age of polished stone implements, bone implements, rude pottery and ornaments, etc. (Pro. 21).

24 Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.

- 47b** The Bronze Age — the age of the discovery
and use of metals (copper, lead, bronze,
etc.). (Pro. 22.)

47c The Iron Age. (Pro. 23.)

(a) *Practical Arts.*

Including the economic arts, applications of skill to effect a temporary purpose, and the concrete arts, resulting in objects of permanent use.

- 48** Economic Arts; applications of art or skill for practical purposes, especially to obtain or prepare food and clothing.

(Proc. 24, 27, 105, 120, 191.)

The following summary of topics (48a-48g) serves also for the civilized period (see 55 (a), note).

- 48a** Hunting; trapping; fishing. (Pro. 120.)

48b Domestication of animals; herding; pastoral life. (Pro. 120.)

48c Planting; agriculture. (Pro. 27, 108.)

48d Use of fire; fuel. (Pro. 24.)

48e Preparation of food; cooking; use of food in its natural state (berries, fruits, grain, acorns, nuts, roots, etc.). (Pro. 24, 173.)

48f Preparation of clothing; skins, bark, leaves, grass, etc., mats, textiles (see **49d**), leather, etc. (**49e**).

48g Drink; stimulants; narcotics. (Pro. 105.)

49 Concrete Arts; products and remains of primitive art (Artifacts) (**49a-52d**). See **56**.
 (Pro. 23, 25, 26, 101, 117, 124, 175, 191.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 25

- 49a** Implements; tools; weapons. (Pro. 23.)
- 49b** Vessels of stone, earth (Pottery), and metal. (Pro. 25, 149.)
- 49c** Plaited work (matting, wattles, basket-work, etc.). (Pro. 25, 195.)
- 49d** Woven fabrics (Textiles). (Pro. 25.)
- 49e** Leather; skins, furs. (Pro. 195.)
- 49f** Other products or remains; ornaments, etc.
- The following products of the concrete arts (50-58d) are also divisions of 49, but for convenience are separately numbered.
- 50** Mounds, graves, etc. (Pro. 101, 124.)
- 50a** Mounds and Mound-builders. (Pro. 124.)
- 50b** Grave-mounds; tumuli; barrows; other graves. (Pro. 124.)
- 50c** Kitchen-middens; shell-heaps; other deposits containing relics of the arts. (Pro. 101.)
- 50d** Quarries; mines.
- 51** Monuments. (Pro. 117.)
- 51a** Monoliths; megaliths; unhewn pillars; menhirs. (Pro. 117, 184.)
- 51b** Triliths; cromlechs; dolmens. (Pro. 117.)
- 51c** Circles; labyrinths. (Pro. 117.)
- 51d** Cairns; earthworks. (Pro. 117.)
- 52** Dwellings and other structures (primitive architecture). (Pro. 26, 124.)

26 Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.

- 52a** Cave-dwellings; earth-houses (pit-dwellings; "Picts' houses"; weems).
(Pro. 124.)
- 52b** Cliff-dwellings; pueblos; rock-shelters.
(Pro. 124.)
- 52c** Pile-dwellings (lake-dwellings, crannogs); fortifications.
(Pro. 26.)
- 52d** Huts; beehive huts; nurhags; tents, etc.
- 52e** Other structures; rafts, boats, etc.

(b) Rudiments of the Fine Arts.

- 53** Prehistoric sculpture. (Pro. 28, 29, 191.)
- 54** Prehistoric drawing (drawings of cave-dwellers); dawn of decoration. (Pro. 28, 29, 191.)
- 55** HISTORIC OR CIVILIZED ART, here chiefly of ancient civilizations — Historic Archeology or Antiquities.
(Pro. 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 53, 74, 81, 90, 106, 113, 130.)

(a) Practical Arts.

The economic arts of civilization in their origin are identical with those of primitive ages (48-48g); their extensions belong to the later history of civilization (see 72-85).

- 56** Concrete Arts; products and remains of art (chiefly ancient art). (See references under 49.)
- 56a** Implements; tools; weapons; instruments; machines; vehicles; apparatus.
(Pro. 136.)
- 56b** Vessels of stone, earth (Pottery, Ceramics), and metal.
(Pro. 149.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 27

- 56c** Plaited work (matting, basket-work, etc.)
(Pro. 195.)
- 56d** Woven fabrics (Textiles). (Pro. 25.)
- 56e** Leather; leather-work. (Pro. 195.)
- 56f** Other products; ornaments, etc.
- 57** Burial-places; tombs; graves; catacombs.
(Pro. 90, 106, 113, 130.)
- 58** Monuments. (Pro. 90, 106, 130.)
- 58a** Monoliths; obelisks, pillars, etc. (Pro. 184.)
- 58b** Pyramids; arches, etc. (Pro. 184.)
- 59** Dwellings; castles; towers; temples; theaters.
(Architecture, 66.) (Pro. 90, 106, 130.)
- 60** Walls; roads; railroads; canals; bridges; aqueducts; reservoirs. (Pro. 90, 106, 130.)
- 61** Cities. (Pro. 81, 90, 106, 113, 130.)

(b) *Fine Arts.*

- 62** Sculpture; statues; carvings; reliefs; coins;
gems. (Pro. 31, 184.)
- 63** Drawing; engraving; design; decoration.
(Pro. 29, 188.)
- 64** Mosaic. (Pro. 31.)
- 65** Painting. (Pro. 31.)
- 66** Architecture. (Pro. 30.)

Architecture in itself is properly a practical art (see 58-61),
but it is classed here, as elsewhere, with the fine arts,
because its products, buildings, if more than merely use-

28 Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.

ful, and thus worthy of note as expressions of art, serve as a basis for the combined display of the fine arts properly so called (69-65, above). So with the following:

- 66a** Landscape-gardening ; parks ; gardens. (Pro. 183).

By an extension of the term Art, which properly refers to something done by the human hand, tangible, appealing to the eye, and without action added, it is made to include some things of a similar nature with action added (visible display, spectacles, etc.), some things of a different nature, intangible, appealing to the ear (music, speech), and some things appealing to both senses, with or without action added (drama).

- 67** Music, instrumental and vocal. (Pro. 32.)

The making of musical instruments, their form, etc., belong under the practical arts.

- 68** Speech (as to manner): song (see Music), poetry, oratory, etc. (Pro. 32.)

The matter of speech belongs of course to Philology (98) and Literature (99).

- 69** Spectacles ; ceremonies ; processions ; triumphs ; circus ; dancing. (Pro. 74.)

- 70** Dramatic representation ; drama ; plays. (Pro. 74, 144.)

Connected with spectacle and ceremony and with dramatic representation, but having a different basis, are—

- 71** Games ; sports ; amusements. (Pro. 53.)

iv. Social Side.

- 72** SOCIOLOGY, concerning the relations of men among themselves.

(Pro. 33, 34, 35, 36, 46, 47, 50, 51; 54, 58, 66, 67, 73, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 91, 97, 108, 111, 115, 120, 128, 129, 133, 140, 158, 174.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 29

- 73** Marriage; kinships. (Pro. 50.)
- 74** Family; tribe; clan; nation. (Pro. 33.)
- 75** Government; forms of government. (Pro. 34, 177.)
- 75a** Voluntary associations, political, scientific, and social; parties, societies, clubs. (Pro. 36.)
- 76** Law, public and private; international law; public opinion. (Pro. 34, 58, 138.)
- 76a** Crime; trial; punishment. (Pro. 110.)
- 77** Political economy (Economics); socialism and communism. (Pro. 78, 125, 145, 153, 162, 167, 180, 190.)
- 78** Migration; travel; exploration. (Pro. 45, 197.)
- 79** Commerce; navigation. (Pro. 26, 108, 145.)
- 80** War; national hatreds; patriotism; jingoism. (Pro. 58, 137, 139, 152.)
- 81** Customs; manners; etiquette; caste. (Pro. 35, 36, 151, 153, 168.)
- 82** Ethics; morality. (Pro. 35, 36, 48, 66, 73, 108, 111, 128, 135, 153, 159, 173, 189, 194.)
- 83** Sympathy; comity; friendship; philanthropy. (Pro. 66, 91, 97, 108, 152, 167, 190, 194.)
- 84** External civilization; domestication of animals, cultivation of plants, improvements in domestic

30 *Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.*

arts, food, dress, implements, and other apparatus of life.

(Pro. 46, 47, 51, 54, 115, 120, 136, 170, 172, 173.)

84a Concomitants of civilization. (Pro. 129, 133.)

85 Mental civilization; learning; science; education; culture.

(Pro. 51, 54, 108, 115, 135, 141, 148, 153, 156, 160, 163, 172, 175.)

v. *Religious Side.*

86 (25) RELIGION, concerning the relation of man to the unseen, or to the spiritual world; Metaphysics in the Kantian sense.

(Pro. 37, 38, 39, 40, 55, 150, 171.)

87 (a) Primitive religions. (Pro. 37, 55, 171.)

Primitive religions are in great part nothing but primitive notions of physical science — the first crude explanations of the phenomena of nature, confused with other notions.

88 Animism; spiritism; fetishism; idol-worship. (Pro. 37, 39, 175.)

89 Worship of the elements; nature-worship (fire-worship, etc.). (Pro. 37.)

90 Animal-worship; transmigration. (Pro. 37.)

91 Ancestor-worship; hero-worship. (Pro. 37, 38, 152.)

92 Mythology; mythical history. (Pro. 37, 152.)

93 Demonology. (Pro. 37, 39, 40, 55.)

Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology. 31

94 (b) Civilized religions.

Systems of doctrine or belief more or less discriminated from physical notions, and combined with ethical ideas.

95 Natural theology; deism; pantheism.

96 Mysticism; theosophy. (Pro. 181.)

97 National, philosophical, and ethical religions; systems of theology combined with ethics. (Pro. 142, 150.)

The study of the religions of modern civilization as systems of theology and ethics is not usually included in Anthropology.

vi. *Historical Side.*

98 PHILOLOGY, the science of language.

(Pro. 17, 18, 19, 20, 32, 45, 56a, 106.)

Here chiefly with reference to the origin of language and the early conditions of man and the races of men as revealed by language (Anthropogeny, Phylogeny, Ethnology).

98a Mute communication; gesture; facial expression; and other natural means of communication antecedent or additional to language. (Pro. 17.)

98b Phonology (vocal sounds); articulation; cries of animals; imitation of natural sounds and cries of animals (onomatopoeia, echoism). (Pro. 17.)

98c Speech (notions, words, syntax, etc.); the communication of lower animals.

(Pro. 17, 32, 56a.)

32 **Synopsis of the Science of Anthropology.**

- 98d** Origin and history of language; primitive language; diversity of languages, and of systems of languages; language and race.
(Pro. 18, 19, 20, 45.)
- 98e** Symbolic communication other than writing, as by suggestive objects (an arrow to suggest war, a feather to suggest flight, etc.), or by mnemonic objects, as pebbles, balls, counters (abacus, etc.), tallies, wampum, knotted cords (quipus), etc.; signals.
(Pro. 18.)
- 98f** Writing; picture-writing, hieroglyphics, syllabaries, alphabets; inscriptions (epigraphy); paleography. (Pro. 18, 20, 146.)
Philology, as including speech and writing, is immediately connected with Literature (which was formerly, and for ancient or remote tongues still is, included in it) and with History; but as these reach all other sciences, they are here put last. See 99, 100.
- 99 (27)** LITERATURE, the expression and record of human speech and thought. (Pro. 192.)
Between Literature and History may be placed, as unwritten Literature, or unverified or distorted History—
- 99a** Tradition; folk-lore. (Pro. 10a, 192.)
- 100 (28)** HISTORY, the direct record of human life; in a larger sense, the record of all things known. (Pro. 45, 106, 146, 175.)
Literature and History, in the widest sense, are the written form of Philology, and cover all other departments of science, especially Psychology, Art, Sociology, and Religion. It is chiefly in their earlier or cruder forms, as Origins, that they enter into the formal study of Anthropology.



MEETINGS AND TOPICS.

FIRST YEAR.

*Mar. 2, 1888.

- 1 Meeting for organization.

ETHNOLOGY.

Mar. 16, 1888.

- 2 Classification of races, and their geographical distribution. (Syn. 41.)

By Miss BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mrs. CURTISS.

Mar. 30, 1888.

- 3 Australians and Papuans. (Syn. 41.)

By Mr. LAW.

Discussion led by Mr. ELLSWORTH and Mrs. CARVER.

April 13, 1888.

- 4 Mongolians. (Syn. 41.)

By Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Discussion led by Mr. LEFFINGWELL and Mrs. BAKER.

April 27, 1888.

- 5 Dravidians, Hottentots, and Bushmen.

(Syn. 41.)

By Mr. CARVER.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER and Mrs. BUTLER.

Nov. 2, 1888.

- 6 Negroes.

(Syn. 41.)

By Mrs. HAVEMEYER.

Discussion led by Mr. TEN EYCK and Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

Nov. 16, 1888.

- 7 Mediterranean races.

(Syn. 41.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. LAW and Miss HAWLEY.

Nov. 30, 1888.

- 8 Should the Red Man be classed as a distinct race?

(Syn. 41.)

By Mr. SCRIBNER.

- 8a Second paper: By Miss AGNES CRANE, of Brighton, England (by invitation). Read by Mrs. SCRIBNER. General discussion.

Dec. 14, 1888.

- 9 Race characteristics, as shown in language, customs and beliefs, art, folklore and worship, domestic relations, mental and moral development.

(Syn. 41.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER, Jr., and Mrs. SCRIBNER.

ANTHROPOGENY.

Jan. 4, 1889.

- 10 According to present evidences, what was the probable geologic age of early man?

(Syn. 36.)

By Miss SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER and Mr. LAW.

- 102 Folklore. (Syn. 99a.)

By Prof. THOMAS FREDERICK CRANE, of Cornell University
(by invitation).

Jan. 18, 1889.

- 11 What was the mental and moral status of the earliest known men; their customs, vocations, condition, life? (Syn. 36.)

By Mr. Curtiss.

Discussion led by Mr. KING and Mrs. BUTLER, Jr.

Feb. 1, 1889.

- 12** Have all men descended from one common origin, and migrated from one geographical center or from several? (Syn. 36.)

By Mr. BAKKE.

- I22** Discussion led by Prof. W. H. BREWER, of Yale University
(by invitation), and Mrs. ELLSWORTH.

Feb. 15, 1889.

- 13 The physical differences and similarities in structure and function between man and the nearest allied species of lower animals. (Syn. 36.)

By Mr. TEN EYCK.

Discussion led by Mrs. Law.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Mar. 15, 1889.

- 14 Physiological relations of the soul. (Syn. 45.)

By Prof. BENJ. E. SMITH, of New York (by invitation).
Discussion led by Mr. KING and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Mar. 29, 1889.

- 15 Human intelligence compared in kind with that
of lower animals. (Syn. 44a.)

By Mr. ELLSWORTH.
Discussion led by Captain TAYLOR, U. S. N.

April 12, 1889.

- 16 Development of soul, intellect, sensibilities, and
will in individuals, races, and nations.

(Syn. 44, 44a, 44d.)

By Mrs. BAKER.
Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mrs. ALEXANDER
SMITH.

PHILOLOGY.

April 26, 1889.

- 17 Natural human gestures, facial expressions, and
cries, and the language of animals.

(Syn. 98a, 98b, 98c.)

By Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
Discussion led by Mr. LAW and Miss SCRIBNER.

SECOND YEAR.

Nov. 1, 1889.

- 18 Origin and growth of language, natural and artificial, oral and written. (Syn. 98d, 98e, 98f.)
By Mr. BUTLER.
18a Second paper: By Miss AGNES CRANE, of Brighton, England
(by invitation). Read by Mrs. SCRIBNER.
Discussion led by Mrs. SCRIBNER and Mr. BAKER.

Nov. 15, 1889.

- 19 Growth of types of oral language, monosyllabic, holophrastic, and agglutinative. (Syn. 98d.)
By Mr. KING.
Discussion led by Mrs. CURTISS and Mr. BUTLER, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1889.

- 20 Growth and types of written language, pictographs, hieroglyphics, and alphabets.
(Syn. 98f.)
By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.
Discussion led by Captain TAYLOR and Mrs. BAKER.

ARCHEOLOGY.

Dec. 18, 1889.

- 21 The stone age; chipped and polished stone implements. (Syn. 47a.)
By Mr. SHONNARD.
Discussion led by Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. TEN EVCK.

Jan. 3, 1890.

- 22** The age of bronze, of beaten and molten metal.
 (Syn. 47b.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Mrs. CURTISS.

Jan. 17, 1890.

- 23** The iron age, tools, machinery, etc.
 (Syn. 47c, 49a.)

By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

General discussion.

PRACTICAL ARTS.

Jan. 31, 1890.

- 24** Appliances for producing fire, and the results thereof.
 (Syn. 48, 48d, 48e.)

By Miss HAWLEY.

Discussion led by Mr. SHONNARD and Mrs. BUTLER.

Feb. 14, 1890.

- 25** Textiles and fabrics, hand-made and loom-made.
 Pottery, hand-made and wheel-made.

(Syn. 49b, 49c, 49d.)

By Mrs. LAW.

Discussion led by Mr. TEN EVCK and Miss SCRIBNER.

Feb. 27, 1890.

Special meeting.

- 25a** Prehistoric man. (Syn. 47, 100.)
 By Prof. F. W. PUTNAM, of Harvard University (by invitation).

Feb. 28, 1890.

- 26 Building on land over water, and navigation.**

(Syn. 52c, 79.)

By Captain TAYLOR, U. S. N.

Discussion led by Mr. JACKSON.

Mar. 14, 1890.

- 27 Origin and growth of other practical arts that have advanced man's well-being. (Syn. 48.)**

By Mr. CURTISS.

General discussion.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mar. 28, 1890.

- 28 The beginnings and growth of art.**

(Syn. 53, 54.)

By Mrs. BUTLER, Jr.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mrs. CURTISS.

April 11, 1890.

- 29 Dawn of ornamentation; glyptics, carvings, castings, and metal-plating. (Syn. 53, 54, 55, etc.)**

By Mr. BUTLER, Jr.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER.

April 25, 1890.

- 30 Architecture, religious and secular. (Syn. 66.)**

By Mrs. ALEXANDER SMITH.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER and Mrs. BAKER.

THIRD YEAR.**Nov. 7, 1890.**

- 31 Sculpture, mosaic, and painting.** (Syn. 62, 64, 65.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mrs. SCRIBNER.

Nov. 21, 1890.

- 32 Phonetic arts; melody and harmony; vocal and instrumental music.** (Syn. 67.)

By Mrs. BAKER.

Discussion led by Mr. KING and Mrs. ELLSWORTH.

SOCIOLOGY.**Dec. 5, 1890.**

- 33 The origin of the family, tribe, clan, and nation.** (Syn. 74.)

By Mr. LAW.

Discussion led by Miss HAWLEY and Mr. SMITH.

Dec. 19, 1890.

- 34 Governments, personal and proprietary rights, crime and its remedies.** (Syn. 75, 76.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mrs. HAVEMEYER and Mr. SCRIBNER.

Jan. 2, 1891.

- 35 Origin and growth of manners and customs, religious, social, official, domestic, and mortuary.** (Syn. 81.)

By Prof. JACKSON.

Discussion led by Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

Jan. 16, 1891.

- 36 Voluntary associations, social ethics, castes, conventionalities, and social rewards and penalties.
(Syn. 75a, 81, 82.)

By Mr. TEN EVCK.

Discussion led by Mrs. BUTLER, Jr., and Prof. RUSSEL.

COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY.

Jan. 30, 1891.

- 37 The origin, variety, and character of myths.
(Syn. 87-92.)

By Miss BUTLER.

Discussion led by Prof. JACKSON and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Feb. 13, 1891.

- 38 Hero-worship and deification of man. (Syn. 91.)
By Mr. BAKER.
Discussion led by Mrs. LAW and Mr. BUTLER, Jr.

Feb. 27, 1891.

- 39 Ghost-lore, haunted places and persons, and superstitions generally.
(Syn. 17, 45, 45d, 88, 93.)

By Miss SCRIBNER.

General discussion.

Mar. 13, 1891.

- 40 Evil gods, demonology, witchcraft, and the evil eye.
(Syn. 17, 45, 45d, 93.)

By Mrs. ELLSWORTH.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mrs. HAVEMEYER.

Mar. 27, 1891.

- 41 The black arts; occult science, hypnotism, and supernatural phenomena.

(Syn. 17, 45, 45d, 45c.)

By Mr. ELLSWORTH.

Discussion led by Miss HAWLEY and Mr. BAKER.

HEXIOLOGY.

April 10, 1891.

- 42 The influence of natural scenery, climate, food, and avocations on man, and on his individual and tribal migrations. (Syn. 42.)

By Prof. RUSSEL.

Discussion led by Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER and Mr. KING.

April 24, 1891.

- 43 The physical conditions and environment most favorable to the advancement of man in civilization. (Syn. 42.)

By Mr. SMITH.

Discussion led by Mrs. BAKER.

May 15, 1891.

Special meeting.

- 43a Egypt and the Nile. (Syn. 11.)

By Mr. W. W. ELLSWORTH (by invitation).

FOURTH YEAR.

Nov. 6, 1891.

- 44 Influence of climatic conditions and physical surroundings on man. (Syn. 42.)

By Mr. BUTLER, Jr.
General discussion.

Nov. 30, 1891.

- 45 The early home of the Aryan race; its migrations and achievements.

(Syn. 41, 78, 98d, 100.)

By Dr. SCOTT.
Discussion led by Mrs. LAWRENCE.

SOCIAL AND CONDUCT LIFE.

Dec. 4, 1891.

- 46 The origin and history of the domestication of animals and the cultivation of plants, and their influence on man. (Syn. 84.)

By Mr. BRUCE.
Discussion led by Mrs. LAW and Miss HAWLEY.

Dec. 18, 1891.

- 47 The modifications of the earth's surface and climate, also of the flora and fauna, by man's work, and the reciprocal effects upon each.

(Syn. 42, 84.)

By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.
Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN.

Jan. 8, 1892.

- 48 The origin, nature, and growth of morals among the lower orders of men, and the development of the same into the systems held by the civilized. (Syn. 82.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mrs. BAKER and Mr. SMITH.

Jan. 22, 1892.

- 49 To what extent a common folk-lore, tradition, and belief, the use of similar implements, ornaments, architecture, and dress, and the adoption of like manners and usages, are evidences of race relationship? (Syn. 41.)

By Prof. JACKSON.

General discussion.

- 49a Travels in Algeria (illustrated by a series of stereopticon views). (Syn. 11.)

By Prof. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, of the Museum of Natural History, New-York (by invitation).

Feb. 5, 1892.

- 50 The origin of all kinds of marriages; the character and changes thereof, as man passes from savage to civilized life; also the order and growth of recognized relationships. (Syn. 73.)

By Prof. RUSSEL.

Discussion led by Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT and Mr. KING.

Feb. 19, 1892.

- 51 The causes and effects of the increased divergence between men and women in dress, avocations, character, and conventionalities accompanying higher development and civilization, and the effects upon man of living in aggregations, such as cities. (Syn. 84, 84a, 85.)

By Mr. BAKER.

Discussion led by Mrs. BUTLER, Jr., and Mr. PENMAN.

March 4, 1892.

- 52 The physical basis of voluntary movements, emotion, memory, and thought. (Syn. 17, 45.)

By Dr. EDWARD C. MANN, President of the New-York Academy of Anthropology (by invitation).

General discussion.

- 52a Syria.

(Syn. 11.)

By Dr. AMEEN F. HADDAD (by invitation).

March 18, 1892.

- 53 The origin, nature, and growth of games, sports, and recreations, and their effects on man and society. (Syn. 71.)

By Mr. PENMAN.

Discussion led by Mr. SMITH and Mrs. HAVEMEYER.

- 53a

This meeting was followed by a Complimentary Dinner given by Mr. Warren B. Smith, at the house of Mrs. Alexander Smith, in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Club.

April 1, 1892.

- 54 The physical and moral evils which accompany high culture and civilization, and the question of their avoidance. (Syn. 84, 84a, 85.)

By Mr. KING.

Discussion led by Mrs. ALEXANDER SMITH and Miss BUTLER.

April 15, 1892.

- 55 The predominant element of fear in primitive religions, and the history of the changes from the malevolent to the beneficent.

(Syn. 87, 93.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Mrs. DUNCAN SMITH and Prof. JACKSON.

April 29, 1892.

Business meeting.

- 56 Election of officers and appointment of standing committees.

May 10, 1892.

Special meeting.

- 56a Simian speech. (Syn. 98c.)

By Mr. R. L. GARNER (by invitation).

FIFTH YEAR.

Nov. 4, 1892.

- 57 The origin and history of the natural sciences, and the character of the opposition they have encountered. (Syn. 2.)

By Mrs. BAKER.

Discussion led by Prof. RUSSEL and Mrs. CURTISS.

Nov. 18, 1892.

- 58 The history and growth of international law and comity, and the usages of war from early times to the present. (Syn. 76, 80.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. KING and Prof. RUSSEL.

Dec. 2, 1892.

- 59 The law of evolution in organic, sentient, and conduct life, and in human institutions and society. (Syn 32.)

By Mr. BAKER.

Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT and Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

PHYSICAL AND SENTIENT LIFE.

Dec. 16, 1892.

- 60 Vegetal life; sensitive and carnivorous plants, sponges, zoophytes, and animal plants generally. (Syn. 15.)

By Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.

Discussion led by Dr. SHERMAN and Mrs. LAW.

Jan. 6, 1893.

- 61 Rudimentary muscles and their former uses; lingering habits and instincts useful under former conditions of life.

(Syn. 32, 32a, 35, 37.)

By Prof. JACKSON.

Discussion led by Mrs. BUTLER, Jr.

Jan. 20, 1893.

- 62 Comparative anatomy. (Syn. 34, 35, 37a.)

By Dr. SHERMAN.

General discussion.

Feb. 3, 1893.

- 63 Heredity and cases of reversion — physical, mental, and moral. (Syn. 32, 32a.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. HAVEMEYER and Mr. SCRIBNER.

Feb. 17, 1893.

- 64 The origin and nature of instinct in man and other animals, and the extent and character of their movements controlled thereby.

(Syn. 44, 44b.)

By Mr. SMITH.

Discussion led by Mrs. SCRIBNER and Mr. BREVOORT.

March 3, 1893.

- 65 Variations in temperament and disposition, natural defects and capacities; genius.

(Syn. 44d, 45f.)

By Mrs. DUNCAN SMITH.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER, Jr., and Mrs. ALEXANDER SMITH.

March 17, 1893.

- 66 The origin of sympathy and a sense of justice

among mankind, and the history and effect of the growth of the same upon the race.

(Syn. 82, 83.)

By Mrs. STAUFFER.
Discussion led by Mr. KING.

March 31, 1893.

- 67** Somnambulism and unconscious cerebration, double consciousness, suspended animation, and trance. (Syn. 45b.)

By Miss HAWLEY.
Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT.

April 14, 1893.

- 68** The relations of structure and weight of brain to mental capacity; the nature and functions of the ganglionic centers; and comparative cranial capacity among men and other animals. (Syn. 35, 38, 39b, 45h.)

By Mr. STAUFFER.
Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN.

April 18, 1893.

Special Meeting.

- 68a** Hawaii and the Hawaiians. (Syn. 11.)

By Dr. TITUS MUNSON COAN, of New-York (by invitation).

April 28, 1893.

- 69** Individual growth and development as typical of the evolution of the race; also, the comparative development at birth among the different species; and the relation of complexity to stability in organic life. (Syn. 13, 31, 32, 36.)

By Dr. SCOTT.
Discussion led by Prof. RUSSEL.

SIXTH YEAR.

The topics for the ensuing five years are arranged, as in the preceding two years, so as to cover a wider field of discussion, within a given year, than would be covered if the topics were arranged in logical sequence, and thus confined, for a number of meetings, to the same department of science. The plan adopted is that of alternate sequences, the topics being arranged within each department of science in a convenient or natural order, and the thought passing from one department of science to another in such a way as to secure breadth of discussion with variety of subject. The order of the sciences taken up, and the relation of each topic to the whole science of Anthropology, are shown by the numbers preceded by "Syn.," referring to the *Synopsis*, as before explained (p. 9). [So said Oct., 1893. The same plan is followed in the enlarged Program, 1898-1903. Oct., 1898.]

Nov. 3, 1893.

- 70 The primal forms of life; the simplest forms of vital matter; protoplasm, bioplasm, bathybius; initial cells; germs. (Syn. 13, 31.)

By Mr. KING.

Discussion led by Dr. SHERMAN and Mr. BAKER.

- 70a A letter from Mr. SCRIBNER, written from Montreux, Switzerland, was read upon the methods of the Lake Dwellers in stone work, especially in sawing and drilling.

Nov. 17, 1893.

- 71 Hypnotism, "mind-reading," "faith-cure," and "Christian science"; to what extent, if any, are they founded on fact, and are they reducible to scientific form and use? (Syn. 17, 45c.)

By Mrs. BUTLER, Jr.

Discussion led by Mr. SMITH and Mr. HOLLIS.

Dec. 1, 1893.

- 72 Finger-marks, the lines of the palm, the shape of the ears and nose, and other features, in their relation to heredity; anthropometric methods of personal identification. (Syn. 35, 38.)

By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Miss HAWLEY and Prof. SHAW.

Dec. 15, 1893.

- 73 Attempts by the State and voluntary associations to defend the natural rights of the lower animals, wild and domesticated, against infringement by man. What are the limitations and moral bases of such rights? What is the character of the moral relations of man to the other animals? How does the fact of the existence of such moral relations bear upon the question of man's mental and moral derivation and origin? (Syn. 82.)

By Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Mr. SMITH.

Jan. 5, 1894.

- 74 The origin of the dramatic arts; spectacular action, symbolic and historic; dancing; plays and pomp in the lower races of man. (Syn. 69, 70.)

By Mrs. SHARMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. WM. FORSE SCOTT and Mr. GILMAN.

Jan. 19, 1894.

- 75 The localization of function in the brain; its scientific and practical value. (Syn. 39b, 45h.)

By Prof. SHAW.

Discussion led by Mr. STAUFFER.

Feb. 2, 1894.

- 76 The law of evolution and the idea of purpose; apparent adaptations in nature (special organs for special uses, accommodated structures, protective coverings and colorations, etc.): are they merely accidental or resultant, or are they in any way purposive? (Syn. 32.)

By Dr. BIXBY.

Discussion led by Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. GILMAN.

Feb. 16, 1894.

- 77 The demands upon the intellectual faculties of the higher savages as compared with those made upon a routine laborer in a modern civilized community; and the extent to which this may account for comparative cranial capacity. (Syn. 44d.)

By Mr. SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT and Prof. SHAW.

Mar. 2, 1894.

- 78 The origin and history of what is called communism and State socialism; also, a brief statement of the principal socialistic theories and their attempted realizations. (Syn. 77.)

By Prof. RUSSEL.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER and Mrs. SHARMAN.

Mar. 16, 1894.

- 79 Minute organisms multiplying by fission; their characteristics, and their relation to higher organisms. (Syn. 13, 15, 16, 31.)

By Dr. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER and Prof. JACKSON.

Mar. 30, 1894.

- 80 The nature and mission of pleasure and pain, physical and mental; their relations to individual and social advance and complexity, and also to degeneration. Is all pain penal? To what extent is pain a necessary factor in development? (Syn. 13, 17, 39b, 44b.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. SCRIBNER.

April 13, 1894.

- 81 An account of abandoned, lost, and buried cities in the eastern hemisphere, and the causes of their ruin. (Syn. 61.)

By Miss HALSTEAD.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER, Jr.

April 27, 1894.

- 82 Arrested development, decay, or loss of mental and ethical faculties (judgment, conscience, candor, veracity, sympathy, love, as well as observation, discrimination, taste, etc.), arising from neglect, disuse, or misuse of these faculties. (Syn. 17, 32, 32c, 44.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. Wm. FORSE SCOTT.

SEVENTH YEAR.**Nov. 2, 1894.**

- 83 A brief statement of the graded forms of life on the earth, from the lowest to the highest. Are the most complex forms still mainly composed of the simplest, and still dependent upon them for life and being?

(Syn. 13, 14, 15, 16, 31, 34.)

By Mrs. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. SHARMAN and Dr. BIXBY.

Nov. 16, 1894.

- 84 The comparative longevity of the several races and of individuals noted for long life during the historic period; the extent to which life has been lengthening during this period; modern mortality records and tables, and life expectations.

(Syn. 39a.)

By Mrs. STAUFFER.

Discussion led by Mrs. ALEXANDER SMITH and Dr. SHERMAN.

Nov. 30, 1894.

- 85 The discovery and doctrine of the conservation and correlation of forces, and the results of the same. Is matter in its molar or molecular condition ever at rest? Does it in its molar forms ever move in straight lines or at a uniform velocity?

(Syn. 3-7.)

By Mr. SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN.

Dec. 14, 1894.

- 86** Time as a factor in evolution, astronomical, geological, biological, sociological; disparities in the life-periods of man and other animals; the life-period of man compared with the life-period of the race; the enormous disproportion or apparent lack of relation between all terrestrial life and the cosmical periods; what is its significance? (Syn. 10, 12, 32.)

By Dr. SCOTT.

Discussion led by Prof. SHAW.

Jan. 4, 1895.

- 87** An account of the ascidians, the amphioxus, the platypus, the opossum, the lemurs, monkeys, apes, and other apparently transitional forms or "connecting links."

(Syn. 13, 16, 32, 32b, 34.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Dr. BIXBY and MRS. SCRIBNER.

Feb. 1, 1895.

- 88** The extent, varieties, and locations of the prehistoric and pre-Adamite men encountered by the historic race in its spread and migrations over the earth, and their probable origin.

(Syn. 36.)

By Mr. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Miss HAWLEY and Mr. STAUFFER.

Feb. 18, 1895.

- 89 The architectural and other antiquities of India, Persia, and adjacent countries, except China.
 (Syn. 57-61.)
 By Prof. JACKSON.
 General discussion.

March 1, 1895.

- 90 The origin of comity in the lower races of man; the rudiments of comity or friendship in the lower animals. (Syn. 83.)
 By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.
 Discussion by Mrs. LAWRENCE.
 90a A letter from Mr. SCRIBNER, written at Algiers, was read, giving an account of sacrificial customs still surviving in Algeria.

March 11, 1895.

Special meeting.

90b Evolution.

By Prof. WILLIAM B. SCOTT, of Princeton University (by invitation).

March 18, 1895.

- 91 The form and expression of the features as an index of character and personal history. Is there any scientific basis for the common readiness to express and act upon judgments as to a person's character, made upon view of his features or form? Is there a constant relation between a particular form or cast of feature and mental character? (Syn. 17, 45g.)
 By Mrs. HAVEMEYER.
 Discussion led by Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT and Mr. BUTLER.

March 29, 1895.

- 92 Environment; the necessary limitations of the notion involved in this term as an explanation of the phenomena of individual development.
(Syn. 42.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. Wm. FORSE SCOTT and Mr. BAKER.

April 2, 1895.

Special meeting.

- 92a Evolution and ethics.

By Dr. JOHN FISKE (by invitation).

April 12, 1895.

- 93 The history, construction, and uses of the telescope and microscope, and the effects of the same upon modern thought. (Syn. 7a.)

By Prof. SHAW.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER and Mr. GILMAN.

April 26, 1895.

- 94 The migrations and dispersals of animals; the peculiar features of island life; the probable origin of the marsupials of Australia, and the sudden and unexplained appearance and disappearance of insect life in the same locality.
(Syn. 11, 11d, 11e, 16, 34.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Dr. BIXBY and Mr. BREVOORT.



EIGHTH YEAR.**Nov. 1, 1895.**

- 95 The "personal equation" in science; personal deficiencies and disproportionate development, as of intellect, perception, sympathy, and other susceptibilities; moral deficiencies, as of conscience and conduct, professional bias, specialism, and other limitations. How far is it necessary to take account of these and other personal facts regarding the propounders, advocates, or opponents of scientific or other theories, in making a decision upon the theories themselves? (Syn. 17, 44.)

By Prof. SHAW.

Discussion led by Mr. SCRIBNER and Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

Nov. 15, 1895.

- 96 The origin and development of practical philanthropy, the preservation and propagation of the inefficient, and the good and evil effects of lessening the severity of the struggle for existence. (Syn. 32, 83.)

By Mr. LARREMORE.

Discussion led by Mr. SCRIBNER and Mr. BUTLER, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1895.

- 97 The size of man and other animals as determined by natural conditions; contrasts of size in na-

ture; the relation of size to vitality and intellectual power. (Syn. 35, 38, 39a, 42.)

By Dr. BIXBY.

Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT and Mrs. SHERMAN.

Dec. 13, 1895.

- 98 The origin of the sense of sight; the loss of it by subterranean fishes and other animals; color-blindness and the association of color-sensations and sound sensations.

(Syn. 35, 39b (2), 39c.)

By Miss HAWLEY.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER and Mrs. STAUFFER.

Jan. 3, 1896.

- 99 The nature of electricity; its relation to light, heat, and other cosmic forces; its practical applications and its probable offices in future civilization. (Syn. 7c.)

By Mr. STAUFFER.

Discussion led by Dr. ROGERS and Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.

Jan. 17, 1896.

- 100 Kitchen-middens and shell-heaps, and other ancient deposits of refuse, and the discoveries made in the exploration of the same.

(Syn. 50c.)

By Mrs. BAKER.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT.

Jan. 31, 1896.

- 101 The horizontal type of animal structure, as in insects, fishes, reptiles, and quadrupeds, as

compared with the partly erect type, as in birds, kangaroos, and apes, and the wholly erect type, as in man; the change in intellectual character accompanying the change from the horizontal to the erect type; incidental disadvantages of the erect type. (Syn. 16, 32, 34.)

By Dr. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. SHARMAN and Dr. SCOTT.

Feb. 14, 1896.

- 102 "Natural selection" and the "survival of the fittest." With what limitations are the theories involved in these terms now tenable?

(Syn. 32, 32b.)

By Mr. WILLIAM FORKE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Mr. SCRIBNER.

Feb. 28, 1896.

- 103 The sense of beauty. In what does it consist? How did it arise? Is it possessed by any of the lower animals? (Syn. 44, 44a, 44d.)

By Mrs. BUTLER, Jr.

Discussion led by Dr. BIXBY.

Mar. 18, 1896.

- 104 The origin and history of the use of narcotics and stimulants; their character, and their effects upon conduct; have they been on the whole advantageous to mankind? (Syn. 48g.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Prof. JACKSON.

March 20, 1896.

Special meeting.

- 104a The skiagraphic or X rays.**

By Prof. MICHAEL J. PUPIN, of Columbia College (by invitation).

Mar. 27, 1896.

- 105 The early history and traditions of the Chinese; their most ancient works and the evidences of their antiquity. (Syn. 57-61, 66, 100.)**

By Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Discussion led by Prof. SHAW and Dr. BIXBY.

April 10, 1896.

- 106 The changes produced in animals and plants by domestication, and the question of the transmutation of species. (Syn. 32, 32b.)**

By Dr. ROGERS.

Discussion led by Mrs. WM. FORSE SCOTT and Mr. GILMAN.

April 24, 1896.

- 107 The influence of agriculture and of trade upon the intellectual and moral nature of man; different effects of different occupations upon men in regard to kindness, candor, honesty, justice, courage, and other virtues. Are corporate occupations and "organized labor" less favorable to these virtues than individual occupations? The effect of the division of labor upon mental and moral character.**

(Syn. 42, 48c, 79, 82, 83, 85.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. LARREMORE and Mrs. ROGERS.

*NINTH YEAR.***Nov. 6, 1896.**

- 108** The nature of origination in physical and mental things. Is all origin evolutionary or serial—that is, does every form and idea arise without a break, or the extraneous addition of a distinct element, from an antecedent form or idea, or can forms or ideas arise not wholly determined by preceding conditions? (Syn. 21, 29, 31, 32.)

By Dr. BIXBY.

Discussion led by Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

Nov. 20, 1896.

- 109** The perception of order and disorder, congruity and incongruity, in nature and in human conduct; the feelings and inferences resulting therefrom; the sense of humor; rudiments of these feelings in the lower animals. (Syn. 20, 29.)

By Prof. SHAW.

Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT and Dr. ROGERS.

, Dec. 4, 1896.

- 110** Is morality inherent in legislative enactment and executive authority? Why do all infractions of law have an immoral tendency without regard to the moral or rational character of the laws broken? What protects the soldier and the sheriff from demoralization in taking life, espe-

cially in cases where they have not sufficient information to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the victim? (Syn. 82.)

By Mr. LARREMORE.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mr. BUTLER.

Dec. 18, 1896.

- 111 An account of the advance of man concurrent with his change from the carnivorous to the omnivorous habit; the effect of this change upon thought, emotion, and life; the latitudes, climate, and food supplies of localities where civilization has usually had its origin.

(Syn. 32, 42, 44d.)

By Mrs. ROGERS.

Discussion led by Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT and Mrs. BRUCE.

Jan. 8, 1897.

- 112 The pyramids and ruins of the Nile and other Egyptian antiquities, and their probable age, in the light of trustworthy records.

(Syn. 57, 61.)

By Mrs. SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER and Mr. STAUFFER.

Jan. 22, 1897.

- 113 The origin of ganglionic centers and brain structure in animals, and the history of cephalization from the lowest orders to man.

(Syn. 39b.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Dr. SHERMAN.

Feb. 5, 1897.

- 114 The "struggle for life"; famine, thirst, cold, pain, fear, and other compulsions of nature, considered as agents of civilization; competition as a necessary condition of progress; the tendency to degeneration under gratuitous or attained ease (tropical indolence and civilized luxury). (Syn. 32, 42, 84, 85.)

By Mr. BAKER.

Discussion led by Mr. BUTLER and Mrs. SHAW.

Feb. 19, 1897.

- 115 A brief statement of the geological strata of the earth in the order of their formation; the accepted views of geologists as to the probable length of the period during which life has existed on the earth; the total age of the world, and its relations in these respects to the sun and the other planets. (Syn. 10, 12.)

By Dr. ROGERS.

Discussion led by Mr. SCRIBNER.

Mar. 5, 1897.

- 116 The "druidical" remains, dolmens, and cromlechs of the British Islands, France, and Scandinavia; their age, their builders, and their uses. (Syn. 51-51d.)

By Mrs. SHARMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Mar. 19, 1897.

- 117 An enumeration and brief description of the objective and subjective sciences and departments of thought. Is a consensus of opinion on any issue better authority than the judgment of the

average mind determined by introspection; and
if so, why? (Syn. 1, 20.)

By Mr. SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Mrs. LARREMORE and Prof. SHAW.

March 28, 1897.

Special meeting.

- 117a The oldest city in the world; or, The explorations at Nippur.

By Dr. JOHN P. PETERS, of New York (by invitation).

April 2, 1897.

- 118 The relations of the unconscious universe to the conscious; the extent and character of the transformations of the inorganic to the conscious and organic in the processes of growth and development of organisms. (Syn. 13, 31.)

By Mr. BRUCE.

Discussion led by Mr. LARREMORE.

April 16, 1897.

- 119 An account of man's militant relations to the lower animals, from the largest to the microscopic, in the advance from savage to civilized life. (Syn. 48a, 48b, 84.)

By Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Dr. ROGERS.

April 30, 1897.

- 120 The history of chemical and spectrum analysis; the effects of their disclosures upon modern conceptions of the universe, and as furnishing evidence that inorganic matter and life are similar everywhere. (Syn. 4, 5, 7a.)

By Mrs. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN.

TENTH YEAR.**Nov. 8, 1897.**

- 121 Apparent discrepancies, contradictions, and anomalies in nature, as seen in the persistence and extinction of types, differences of life-period of types and individuals, slow and rapid action of natural forces, secular, ephemeral, and instantaneous processes, superabundance and rarity, care and waste, fragility of physical frame and intellectual power, the tenuity of the media and bases of powerful natural forces, as electricity, etc. (Syn. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 17, etc.)

By Dr. SCOTT.

Discussion led by Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER and Prof. SHAW.

Nov. 19, 1897.

- 122 The change from the geocentric to the heliocentric view in astronomy, and the opposition it encountered; the analogous change of view as to the origin, nature, and destiny of man, caused by contrasting the earth and its conditions with the illimitable universe; the true relation of immense, or infinite, distance and time to mind or personality. (Syn. 12.)

By Mrs. BAKER.

Discussion led by Dr. BIXBY and Mr. SCRIBNER.

Dec. 8, 1897.

- 123 Ancient mounds and earthworks in America, their forms and original uses; also the cave-

dwellings, rock-shelters, and stone fortifications of western America, their builders, and probable age. (Syn. 50, 50a, 52-52c.)

By Mrs. SHARMAN.

Discussion led by Mrs. BRUCE and Mrs. SCRIBNER.

Dec. 17, 1897.

- 124 Is the tendency of civilization toward the perfection and independence of the individual? If so, how is this tendency to be reconciled with the tendency toward state socialism or scientific communism? How is a perfected individualism to flourish amid the conditions incident to ever-increasing density of population and division of labor? (Syn. 77.)

By Mr. LARREMORE.

Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN and Dr. BOGART.

Jan. 7, 1898.

- 125 A statement of early geographical conceptions, including their origin, and a history of the several advance steps in geographical knowledge to the present time. (Syn. 11.)

By Mr. STAUFFER.

Discussion led by Mrs. BREVOORT.

Jan. 21, 1898.

- 126 An account of the extinct mammalia of the glacial and interglacial periods, including a description of these periods and their probable duration; the men of the ice age. (Syn. 13, 14.)

By Mrs. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Mr. SCRIBNER and Dr. ROGERS.

Feb. 4, 1898.

- 127 Truth, relative and abstract, as distinguished from veracity; the best methods for its discovery and verification; its offices in science, politics, and society; its importance as a factor in the welfare of mankind. When, if ever, should it be ignored or suppressed?

(Syn. 21, 82.)

By Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER and Mr. SCRIBNER.

Feb. 18, 1898.

- 128 What will be the logical result of the policy now and hitherto pursued by the most enlightened races, of exterminating all lower races and all animals not useful to them, if this policy is continued, and the civilized races occupy and control the whole world? (Syn. 84, 84a.)

By Mr. BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Miss BREVOORT and Mrs. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

March 9, 1898.

Special meeting.

- 128a Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Club.

The celebration included a dinner at the house of Mrs. HAVEMEYER, followed by appropriate toasts and responses by the President and various members.

March 4, 1898.

- 129 A description of the ruins of ancient cities, fortifications, and other structures.

fications, roads, and other works in Mexico, Central and South America. (Syn. 57-61.)

By Miss HAVEMEYER.

Discussion led by Miss HAWLEY and Mrs. ROGERS.

- 129a A letter from Mrs. BREVOORT, giving some accounts of her recent travels in Mexico and her visits to ruins of ancient cities, was read by the writer.

- 129b Mrs. HAVEMEYER read extracts and made comment on certain similarities of the Chinese gods to those of the Aztecs.

March 18, 1898.

- 130 The character and mission of the white corpuscles of the blood and of chlorophyll; their resemblance to other primal forms of life, protozoan and protophytic; their work in repairing the physical system. Have they independent and voluntary action? (Syn. 15, 16, 35, 39.)

By Dr. SHERMAN.

Discussion led by Miss SCRIBNER and Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.

April 1, 1898.

- 131 The agency of water in the preparation of the globe; its effect in the advancement and retardation of civilization; its action, as an almost universal solvent, in mixing noxious with innocuous elements and serving as the vehicle of disease; its converse action as a dilutant and beneficial agent. (Syn. 6b, 10.)

By Mr. GILMAN.

Discussion led by Mr. BRUCE and Dr. ROGERS.

April 15, 1898.

- 132 The nuisances of civilization, whether originating therein or made obvious by increase of sensibility; rubbish, dirt, noise, stench, and other offenses to eye, ear, and nose; diseases arising from civilization; new kinds of aggression or intrusion upon private rights—crowding, pressure, unfair competition, publicity, interviewing, advertising, gossip, and other nuisances.

(Syn. 84a.)

By Mrs. STAUFFER.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mr. WM. FORSE SCOTT.

April 23, 1898.

Special meeting.

- 132a Liquid air (a series of experiments).

By Mr. CHARLES E. TRIPPLER, of New York, the inventor of the mechanical devices for reducing air in quantity to the liquid form. (By invitation.)

April 29, 1898.

- 133 The methods of modern science—wherein do they fail of the desired results? Is the failure probably due to defects in the methods, or to defects of present information? Is there now any probability or possibility of any important change, or of a revolution, in scientific methods and theories; and if so, in what direction?

(Syn. 1.)

By Prof. SHAW.

Discussion led by Mr. BAKER.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

The topics for the ensuing five years, 1898-1903, are selected and arranged on the same plan as that followed in the preceding five years (see note at "Sixth Year," p. 50). Some topics discussed in previous years are restated in different phases.

Nov. 4, 1898.

- 135 The ethics of argument; the uncandid or unscrupulous methods of reasoning and persuasion, whether by utterance or concealment, commonly employed by public speakers, on the political platform, at the bar, or in the pulpit, or by writers in the public press, and more or less countenanced by teachers and textbooks of rhetoric. · What are the limitations fixed by honesty and candor in this matter?

(Syn. 82, 85.)

By Dr. ROGERS.

Discussion led by Mrs. BREVOORT and Mr. BAKER.

Nov. 18, 1898.

- 136 The artificial environment of civilized man, including domesticated plants and animals, farms, cities, buildings and furniture, machines and other apparatus; his dependence on his own inventions and machines for continued existence.

(Syn. 42, 56, 84.)

By Mrs. CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.

Discussion led by Prof. SHAW and Miss HAVEMEYER.

Dec. 2, 1898.

- 137 Patriotism and loyalty, oral and intellectual; the love of war-cries, war-songs, and war news,

and of mottos, flags, and emblems; the moral limitations of these virtues. (Syn. 80.)

By Miss BREVOORT.

Discussion led by Mr. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT and Mrs. BRUCE.

Dec. 16, 1898.

- 138 Public opinion under different forms of government; its changes and the causes of change; the influence of public opinion upon laws and law-making. (Syn. 76.)

By Mr. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mr. BREVOORT and Mrs. STAUFFER.

Jan. 6, 1899.

- 139 Telepathy, "thought-transference," and "mind-reading" in individuals; contagious enthusiasm and conviction in masses; acute patriotism, religious fervor; epidemics of witchcraft, crime, suicide, lynching; war fever; greenback and silver crazes, and other frenzies of communities. (Syn. 45c.)

By Miss SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT and Mrs. SHERMAN.

Jan. 20, 1899.

- 140 Sociology as a science; its data and the means of their verification; the difference between a convenient name for a large group of related facts, and a science strictly so called. (Syn. 72.)

By Dr. BOGART.

Discussion led by Mrs. SHARMAN and Mr. GILMAN.

Feb. 3, 1890.

- 141** The fields of activity and influence wherein woman has been especially efficient in directing the course and molding the character of mankind along the line of advance from savage to civilized life. (Syn. 85.)

By Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.

Discussion led by Mrs. LARREMORE and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

Feb. 17, 1890.

- 142** "Christian science" as a religion; the extent to which it satisfies the precepts of Christianity and the requirements of science; its demands upon the intellect and upon faith.

(Syn. 45d, 97.)

By Mrs. ROGERS.

Discussion led by Mrs. HAVEMEYER and Mr. LARREMORE.

March 8, 1890.

- 143** Double consciousness; the subconscious or subliminal mind or self; are we two entities—dual selves? (Syn. 45b.)

By Mr. SCRIBNER.

Discussion led by Dr. SHERMAN and Mr. BAKER.

March 17, 1890.

- 144** The origin, history, and influence of dramatic representations. (Syn. 70.)

By Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

Discussion led by Mrs. BAKER and Mr. BREVOORT.

March 31, 1890.

- 145 Money, its nature and origin ; primitive and modern representatives and substitutes for money, as shells, beads, cattle, tobacco, etc. ; debased coin ; subsidiary coin under its nominal value ; articles used as portable or transferable tokens or certificates of money lodged, or supposed to be lodged, elsewhere, as brass pieces, paper notes, stamps, tickets, certificates, bonds ; popular errors arising from the confusion of such tokens, in speech and thought, with money itself. (Syn. 77, 79.)

By Miss HAWLEY.

Discussion led by Mr. GILMAN and Mr. STAUFFER.

April 14, 1890.

- 146 The discoveries of tablets at Nineveh, Babylon, and Nippur, and the translations of the same ; their effect in extending the historic period, and their relations to other records.

(Syn. 98f, 100.)

By Mr. BRUCE.

Discussion led by Mrs. SCRIBNER and Mr. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

April 28, 1890.

- 147 The hypothetic ethers or ethereal media in which the phenomena of radiation (light, radiant heat, skiagraphic or "X" rays, electricity, and magnetism) are supposed to take place ; the laws of their vibration, and the degree to which these laws can be verified by methods so far

discovered ; also, the imagined ether or sublimated physical medium of thought or consciousness. (Syn. 7, 7a, 7b, 7c.)

By Dr. BXBY.

Discussion led by Dr. SCOTT and Prof. SHAW.

TWELFTH YEAR.

Nov. 3, 1899.

- 148 The incidental demoralization or mental perversions produced by the study of science, especially in an agnostic spirit, or by personal introspection, philosophic or religious, or by devotion to a professional specialty. How far is it wise to ignore scientific facts or studies likely to have, in any particular case, and for any reason (such as their necessary incompleteness, or their incitement to premature decision or action), a depressing or demoralizing effect upon the individual or upon the public?

(Syn. 44, 45, 85.)

Nov. 17, 1899.

- 149 Pottery of all nations and times ; its value as a record of the history and culture of mankind, and as a means of developing taste from utility.

(Syn. 49b, 56b.)

Dec. 1, 1899.

- 150 The science of comparative religion ; tests applied to religious doctrine ; the elimination of alien

elements, as ideas of geology, astronomy, or other experimental sciences, or statements of secular history or tradition, from religious conceptions. (Syn. 86-97.)

Dec. 15, 1899.

- 151 Totems, symbols, signs, seals; individual banners, badges, crests; coats of arms and heraldry. (Syn. 81.)

Jan. 5, 1900.

- 152 The origin and history of the glorification of men as chiefs, nobles and kings; the belief in their "divine right"; the popular awe of rank and titles; the worship of "heroes," mythic or historic, national or local, royal, military, political, athletic, acrobatic, artistic or literary. (Syn. 83, 91, 92.)

Jan. 19, 1900.

- 153 Wealth and poverty, luxury and want; incomes above and below the line of sufficiency; the correct scientific statement, the right ethical view, and the proper political treatment, of such conditions; the probable future results of existing conditions in these respects.

(Syn. 77, 81, 82, 85.)

Feb. 2, 1900.

- 154 Psychic and hypnotic suggestion; its scientific and medical value; the evils attending the practice. (Syn. 45c.)

Feb. 16, 1900.

- 155 Weather in its relations to organic development; the known and possible causes of its variability. Assuming that uniform causes produce uniform results, what are the primary and variable causes in meteorologic phenomena?

(Syn. 11^o.)

March 2, 1900.

- 156 The study of childhood; the periods of infancy and adolescence in their relation to education. How may educational methods be adapted to produce in early years the desired impressions in right order and proper quantity?

(Syn. 85.)

March 16, 1900.

- 157 The psychology of assemblies and of communities; the mind of crowds and mobs; how it is constituted and how it acts; the analysis of the "vox populi." (Syn. 44, 45, 45d, 45f.)

March 30, 1900.

- 158 The social life of the lower animals; their actions and methods which resemble those of man, such as the recognition of leaders, defenders and sentinels, the construction of homes, the use of hiding-places, the storing of food, the division of labor, the waging of war, social gatherings, travel, exploration, parades, play, decoration, simulation, use of the voice, conju-

gal relations, care of young, education, etc.
Wherein do these actions and methods differ
in character from those of man?

(Syn. 34, 42, 72.)

April 18, 1900.

- 159 What are the limitations and the extent of the moral responsibility and guilt of criminals for their conduct, considered as far as possible apart from the results of their acts upon the welfare of others? (Syn. 45, 82.)

April 27, 1900.

- 160 Hypothesis in science; its place and value in the discovery of physical facts and laws.
(Syn. 20, 85.)

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

Nov. 2, 1900.

- 161 The growth and unfolding of the mind of an individual member of a civilized people as analogous to the advance of a race from a savage to an enlightened condition. (Syn. 44d.)

Nov. 18, 1900.

- 162 The unearned increment; to whose benefit should it accrue? Other unearned benefits received by individuals but overlooked by the political economists. (Syn. 77.)

Nov. 30, 1900.

- 163 Compulsory education : is the principle correct? If so, should the State require, as a part of the curriculum, the giving of instruction in the duties and rights of citizens and neighbors?
(Syn. 85.)

Dec. 14, 1900.

- 164 Bacteria, bacilli and other microbes ; the nature of these minute organisms and their office in the system of nature; germ diseases; anti-toxins, vaccination and other prophylactics and remedies.
(Syn. 15, 40.)

Jan. 4, 1901.

- 165 The evolution of evolutionism ; a statement of the extent to which the present foundations of the theory, the gradual unfolding processes, and other concurrent features thereof, as now held, have been recognized as facts before the modern use of the term "evolution" as specially applied to organic development. (Syn. 33.)

Jan. 18, 1901.

- 166 The effects of fancies, exaltations, ecstasies, and other extreme emotional and imaginative activities on the individual.
(Syn. 45e.)

Feb. 1, 1901.

- 167 Religious mendicants and mendicant orders; modern mendication through churches, colleges, schools, committees and boards of charity.
(Syn. 77, 83.)

Feb. 15, 1901.

- 168 Caste, ancient and modern, including the present "classes and masses." Is the trend of social development toward the obliteration of class distinctions, or the reverse? (Syn. 81.)

March 1, 1901.

- 169 The arts of medicine and hygiene, from "medicine men" to civilized physicians; the changes in the varieties of recognized diseases and methods of treatment; supposed remedies; patent medicines and the superstitions of the drug-shop. (Syn. 40.)

March 15, 1901.

- 170 The mechanical principles and devices used in the economic arts, which are found also in the construction and in the internal and external movements of animals, including an account of the methods by which man supplements his natural physical powers, and increases the range of his activity. (Syn. 6b, 16, 34, 84.)

March 29, 1901.

- 171 Ceremonial sacrifices in ancient and savage religions; their origin, purpose and moral effects; their relics in modern ceremonies. (Syn. 86, 87.)

April 12, 1901.

- 172 The ideal state of society; can there be in the nature of things any such actual state of indi-

vidual and social excellence as will leave nothing further to be desired? What could that state be wherein all right endeavor had been rendered useless by the full attainment of its only possible object? (Syn. 84, 85.)

April 26, 1901.

- 173 The use of the flesh of the lower animals as food for human beings; the practice of nature, the teachings of science, and the precepts of ethics, in this matter; its esthetic and its religious aspects. (Syn. 40b, 48e, 82, 84.)

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

Nov. 1, 1901.

- 174 The natural history of fame; its initial stages, the methods by which it is promoted, and its subsequent accretion or "unearned increment" as a result of superficial popular adoption, conventional repetition, and literary elaboration in manuals of history, education, and criticism. Is it probable that a scientific reconstruction of history would seriously diminish the fame of men traditionally called great, or single out for distinction men of previous ages not yet recognized by fame? (Syn. 72.)

Nov. 15, 1901.

- 175 Veneration for visible objects; superstitious regard or curious admiration for rare, strange,

and exceptional objects, natural and artificial, among all races, including the modern admiration for curios and bric-à-brac.

(Syn. 49, 56, 85, 88, 100.)

Nov. 29, 1901.

- 176 Identities, similarities, and differences in animal and plant life; the evidences of their common origin. (Syn. 13, 15, 16, 31, 32.)

Dec. 13, 1901.

- 177 Paternalism in government; the rapid advances which both capital and labor are making in the effort to secure shelter and assistance under laws and governmental supervision, and the extent to which each is forcing the other into like control. How far does this policy differ from state socialism? (Syn. 75.)

Jan. 3, 1902.

- 178 The history and development of trial, civil and criminal. (Syn. 76.)

Jan. 17, 1902.

- 179 The physical and psychical factors in the function of memory, and the relations of memory to conscious identity. (Syn. 44a.)

Jan. 31, 1902.

- 180 Taxes: the different methods of levying and collecting them in ancient and modern times, and the effects upon government, politics and morals. (Syn. 77.)

Feb. 14, 1902.

- 181 Ascetics, recluses, hermits, anchorites, stylites, fakirs, dervishes, and other religious extremists.
(Syn. 96.)

Feb. 28, 1902.

- 182 The origin and development of the physical senses; their number and limitations.
(Syn. 44, 44d.)

March 14, 1902.

- 183 Landscape gardening; public parks; national forests and reservations; the preservation of natural scenery by such means.
(Syn. 66a.)

March 28, 1902.

- 184 Monoliths, obelisks, pillars, pyramids, arches; also, statues of men and animals, and combined forms, typical and symbolic.
(Syn. 51a, 58a, 58b, 62.)

April 11, 1902.

- 185 Retrogressive metamorphosis; rudimentary and vestigial parts of animals and plants, extinct and living, considered in relation to the doctrines of evolution and natural selection.
(Syn. 32a, 32c.)

April 25, 1902.

- 186 The extent to which certain characteristics of mind and emotion in man and woman have become divergent and opposite in some cases, and similar and supplementary in others, in the course of racial development.
(Syn. 44, 45a, 45f.)

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

Nov. 7, 1902.

- 187 Geologic change and organic development in their relation to time; to what extent are they slow and gradual, and when, if ever, cataclysmic and abrupt? (Syn. 10, 12, 32.)

Nov. 21, 1902.

- 188 The history of the chemical and mechanical processes of sunlight pictures; the recent uses of the same in astronomy and in the arts. (Syn. 4, 7a, 63.)

Dec. 5, 1902.

- 189 Does the end justify the means always, frequently, seldom, or never? To what extent, and within what limitations, if ever, is this principle morally right in conduct, or in dealing with, controlling, educating, or guiding others? (Syn. 82.)

Dec. 18, 1902.

- 190 A comparison of the prevailing family method of giving to its members according to needs, with little regard to earning capacity, and the reverse method, in all larger social groups, of giving to the individual according to earning capacity, without regard to needs; the tendency of charitable agencies and socialistic movements in relation thereto. (Syn. 77, 83.)

Jan. 9, 1903.

- 191 The artists and artisans of primitive peoples; the causes which produced them, and their influence upon civilization.
(Syn. 47, 48, 49, 53, 54.)

Jan. 23, 1903.

- 192 Fables, parables, fiction, poetry; literary forms as evolved by and characteristic of successive stages of human development. (Syn. 27, 99.)

Feb. 6, 1903.

- 193 The Eskimos, Laplanders, and other Arctic tribes.
(Syn. 41a.)

Feb. 20, 1903.

- 194 Altruism and ethics; their relations.
(Syn. 82, 83.)

March 6, 1903.

- 195 Basket-weaving, mat-making, and leather-tanning; their origin and history.
(Syn. 49c-49e, 56c-56e.)

March 20, 1903.

- 196 The similarities and analogies, and the dissimilarities and contrasts, between the laws of matter and those of mind and emotion, and the relations, if any, between them.
(Syn. 3, 17, 43.)

April 8, 1903.

- 197 The history and results of polar exploration.
 (Syn. 11, 78.)

April 17, 1903.

- 198 In the advance from savage to civilized life do the mind, emotions, tastes, and tendencies of men and women become, on the whole, more similar or less similar? (Syn. 44d, 45f.)

May 1, 1903.

- 199 Present evolutionary tendencies in man, physical, psychical, social, moral, and religious.
 (Syn. 32.)

SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS.

- 1 Ethics in politics: Is the standard of morals really lower in politics than in other fields of human activity, and if so, why? Is the standard materially influenced by the form of government, and if so, why? Is it practicable to make politics honest? (Syn. 75, 82.)

- 2 The character of the competition and other selective processes making, in the case of man, for the survival of the fittest, and consequent advance, as distinguished from the bare struggle for existence among the lower animals; the causes and results of such change.
 (Syn. 32b.)

- 3 Dancing, spontaneous, symbolic, religious, recreative, and artistic; its origin and history; its limitations; its tendency to extinction among civilized peoples. (Syn. 69.)
- 4 Volcanoes, earthquakes, and other seismic phenomena, and their distribution; are they superficial in their origin, or related to the supposed molten interior of the earth? The value of the evidence they furnish as to existence of such molten interior. (Syn. 11a.)
- 5 Trades-unions, "labor" parties, boycotts, and other devices to check or control the actions of employers or of other workmen or of the public; counter unions of employers; the tendency of such organizations to interfere with fundamental personal rights. (Syn. 77.)
- 6 The effects of learning, intellectual pursuits and mental discipline on the emotions. Do they tend to strengthen or subdue, promote or degrade them, to increase or lessen their scope and spontaneity? (Syn. 83, 85.)
- 7 The waves of sound; their laws; the order of their recurrence in harmonies and discords; their reproduction by means of the telephone and phonograph; the mathematics of music. (Syn. 6c.)

- 8 Love of popularity and fear of impaired reputation, as related to sincere and simulated opinion ; beliefs by conviction or by mere adoption ; the history of the intellectual, social and moral advance of man as affected by the laurel wreath and the finger of scorn.
(Syn. 44, 83, 85.)
- 9 The nebular hypothesis; meteoric belts and "world-dust"; asteroids.
(Syn. 12.)
- 10 The physiology of plants.
(Syn. 15.)
- 11 The good and evil effects resulting from the interference by human laws, usages, and benevolent agencies, with the natural order of the survival of the fittest among mankind.
(Syn. 76, 81, 83, 85.)
- 12 The origin, history and influence of the elective franchise and of democracy in governments.
(Syn. 75.)
- 13 The probable origin of the decimal system ; is such system more convenient than one founded on groupings of eight, twelve, sixteen, or other numbers ? An account of the attempts to arrange other systems ; mechanical means of calculation.
(Syn. 19.)
- 14 War as an agency for the adjustment of national disputes, as compared with arbitration or other possible methods ; the practicability and prospects of the abolishment of armed conflicts.
(Syn. 80.)

- 15 To what extent are crystallization, chemical action, the vibratory motions of light and heat, and other forms of energy, factors in transforming dead matter into living tissue; and what are the other separable and known factors? The extent and limitations of such transformations in cases of plants fed solely on inorganic matter and of animals fed exclusively on such plants. (Syn. 4, 5, 7, 7a, 7b.)
- 16 Animal worship; animism; transmigration; ly-
canthropy. (Syn. 90.)
- 17 Do those manifestations commonly attributed to the mind, the soul, the spirit, the heart, the reason, the conscience, the will, the emotions, etc., as the case may be, emanate from one entity, or more than one, and if from more than one, from how many? (Syn. 45, 45b.)
- 18 Philosophic and ethic religions. (Syn. 97.)
- 19 Movement in plants; the nature of the impulse. (Syn. 15.)
- 20 Alchemy; the philosophers' stone; the attempts at the transmutation of metals. Is there any probable basis of fact for such endeavors? Alloys, artificial and natural. (Syn. 4.)
- 21 The relations of utility to morality, social culture, refinement, and the beautiful. (Syn. 82, 84, 85).
6a

- 22 The influence of the Jews upon the thought, the morals, and the social and material welfare of the world. (Syn. 41b, 97, 100.)
- 23 The origin and early history of the science of geology, including the antecedent theories formed to account for fossil plants and animals. (Syn. 10.)
- 24 The history of punishment for crime; its evolution and general trend. (Syn. 76.)
- 25 Grass and other gramineous plants (cereals, Indian corn, sugar-cane, bamboo, etc.) in their relations to civilization and the higher culture. (Syn. 15, 84.)
- 26 Women: their place in nature, their evolution, their education, and their influence upon society. (Syn. 72, 81, 85.)
- 27 An account of the phenomena and distribution of geysers and hot springs, continuous and intermittent; the causes of their heat and periodicity. (Syn. 11a.)
- 28 The labor of man, savage and civilized, as performed independently to supply his own needs, or in the employment of others for pay; the effects shown in society, and in the development of the individual. (Syn. 77, 79.)

- 29 Imaginary relationships between animals and men ; the origin of the Indian and African fables of animals, and animal dialogues.
(Syn. 90, 99, 99a.)
- 30 The Darwinian school of evolutionism as developed by its students; the present position of Darwinism and its critics.
(Syn. 33.)
- 31 Theosophy as an outcome of ancient mysticism, and as a modern religion ; its theologic, moral, and humanitarian aspect and basis ; is it progressive or retrogressive in its tendencies?
(Syn. 96.)
- 32 Geologic evolution : the causes and conditions prevailing during the different periods of geologic formation, with a more extended view of the processes now going on.
(Syn. 10.)
- 33 Epochs in progress ; those periods in the world's history wherein many minds simultaneously rise to new conceptions of thought in such fields as philosophy, letters, art, statesmanship, exploration, invention, and science ; and a brief summary of the causes and results of such movements.
(Syn. 28, 100.)
- 34 Customs and rites, social and religious, of primitive peoples: where they are similar in one country to those of another, were they transplanted, or did they arise independently as the product of similar thoughts experienced under similar conditions?
(Syn. 81.)

- 35 Can any just measures be taken to check the perpetuation by heredity of criminality and disease, mental and physical? Should society attempt to protect itself in this respect?
(Syn. 32a, 76.)
- 36 The gipsies. (Syn. 41a.)
- 37 Is there an economic justification of charity?
(Syn. 77.)
- 38 Literature and the fine arts; their relations to and influence upon mental and moral development.
(Syn. 62-67, '99.)
- 39 The history of persecution, official and social, for opinion's sake. (Syn. 86, 97.)
- 40 Mormonism; its "bible," and the claims of its founders and "prophets"; its present status.
(Syn. 94.)





INDEX

OF PERSONS AND PAPERS BY ASSIGNMENT, LEADING DISCUSSIONS, ETC.

1888-1899.

The numbers refer to the Topics or Discussions in the Program.
P, Paper; D, Discussion; M, Miscellaneous.

- Mr. Fisher A. Baker, P 12, 38, 51, 59, 114; D 5, 10,
18, 29, 41, 70, 92, 98, 112, 127, 133, 135, 143.
Mrs. Fisher A. Baker, P 16, 32, 57, 100, 122; D 4,
20, 30, 43, 48, 144.
Rev. James T. Bixby, P 76, 97, 108, 147; D 83, 87,
94, 103, 105, 122.
Dr. Ernest L. Bogart, P 140; D 124.
Mr. James Renwick Brevoort, P 9, 22, 31, 55, 87, 128;
D 16, 28, 40, 64, 94, 100, 110, 132, 138, 144.
Mrs. James Renwick Brevoort, D 125, 135; M, 129a.
Miss Rosamond Renwick Brevoort, P 137; D 128.
Rev. James M. Bruce, P 46, 118, 146; D 131.
Mrs. James M. Bruce, D 111, 123, 137.
Mr. William Allen Butler, P 7, 18, 34, 48, 58, 82, 94,
107, 138; D 30, 78, 91, 93, 110, 114.
Mrs. William Allen Butler, D 5, 24.
Mr. William Allen Butler, Jr., P 29, 44; D 9, 19, 38,
65, 81, 96.
Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., P 28, 71, 103; D 11,
36, 51, 61.
Miss Mary M. Butler, P 2, 37; D 54.
Miss Harriet A. Butler, P 20, 23, 47, 72, 90, 141; D
6, 35, 42, 59, 79, 121.
Rev. A. B. Carver, P 5.
Mrs. Jacob Carver, D 3.
Mr. Frank Curtiss, P 27.
Mrs. Frank Curtiss, P 11; D 2, 19, 22, 28, 57.

- Mr. William W. Ellsworth, P 15, 41, 43a; D 3.
 Mrs. William W. Ellsworth, P 40; D 12, 32.
 Mr. Theodore Gilman, P 63, 80, 92, 104, 113, 131;
 D 47, 68, 74, 76, 85, 93, 106, 120, 124, 140, 145.
 Miss Maria D. Halstead, P 81.
 Mr. John C. Havemeyer, D 2.
 Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, P 6, 91; D 34, 40, 53, 63,
 142; M 128a, 129b.
 Miss Harriet F. Havemeyer, P 129; D 136.
 Miss Kate Hawley, P 24, 67, 98, 145; D 7, 33, 41, 46,
 72, 88, 129.
 Mr. Frederick W. Holls, D 71.
 Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, P 35, 49, 61, 89;
 D 26, 37, 55, 79, 104.
 Mr. Landreth King, P 19, 54, 70; D 11, 14, 32, 42,
 50, 58, 66.
 Mr. Wilbur Larremore, P 96, 110, 124; D 107, 118,
 142.
 Mrs. Wilbur Larremore, D 117, 141.
 Mr. Walter W. Law, P 3, 33; D 7, 10, 17.
 Mrs. Walter W. Law, P 25; D 13, 38, 46, 60.
 Mrs. Justus Lawrence, P 4, 105; D 14, 21, 31, 37, 45,
 76, 90, 116, 141.
 Mr. Charles R. Leffingwell, P 17; D 4.
 Rev. John S. Penman, P 53; D 51.
 Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, P 106, 115, 135; D 99, 109,
 119, 126, 131.
 Mrs. Oscar H. Rogers, P 111, 142; D 107, 129.
 Prof. William C. Russel, P 42, 50, 78; D 36, 57,
 58, 60.
 Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, P 45, 69, 86, 121; D 59,
 67, 97, 101, 109, 139, 147.
 Mrs. Charles P. G. Scott, P 60, 136; D 50, 91, 99, 130.
 Mr. William Forse Scott, P 73, 88, 102, 127; D 77,
 82, 95, 108, 111, 132, 137, 146.
 Mrs. William Forse Scott, P 119, 144; D 74, 92, 106,
 128.
 Mr. G. Hilton Scribner, P 8, 77, 85, 117, 143; D
 34, 63, 95, 96, 102, 115, 122, 126, 127; M 70a, 90a.
 Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, P 112; D 9, 18, 31, 64,
 80, 87, 123, 146; M 8a, 18a.
 Miss Sarah Marguerite Scribner, P 139; D 130.
 Mrs. William Sharman, P 74, 116, 123; D 78, 83,
 101, 140.

- Prof. Edward R. Shaw, P 75, 93, 95, 109, 133; D 72,
77, 86, 105, 117, 121, 136, 147.
Mrs. Edward R. Shaw, D 114.
Dr. William H. Sherman, P 62, 79, 101, 130; D 60,
70, 84, 113, 143.
Mrs. William H. Sherman, P 83, 120, 126; D 97,
139.
Mr. Frederic Shonnard, P 21; D 24.
Mrs. Alexander Smith, P 30; D 16, 54, 65, 84; M 53a.
Mr. Duncan Smith, P 43, 64; D 33, 48, 53, 71, 73.
Mrs. Duncan Smith, P 65; D 55.
Mr. David McN. Stauffer, P 68, 99, 125; D 75, 88,
112, 145.
Mrs. David McN. Stauffer (Miss Florence Scribner),
P 10, 39, 66, 84, 132; D 17, 25, 98, 138.
Captain Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., P 26; D 15, 20.
Mr. John C. Ten Eyck, P 13, 36; D 6, 21, 25.

LECTURES, ADDRESSES, ETC., BY INVITATION.

- Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, 49a.
Prof. W. H. Brewer, 12a.
Dr. Titus Munson Coan, 68a.
Miss Agnes Crane, 8a, 18a.
Prof. Thomas Frederick Crane, 10a.
Mr. William W. Ellsworth, 43a.
Dr. John Fiske, 92a.
Mr. R. L. Garner, 56a.
Dr. Ameen F. Haddad, 52a.
Dr. Edward C. Mann, 52.
Dr. John P. Peters, 117a.
Dr. Michael J. Pupin, 104a.
Prof. F. Ward Putnam, 25a.
Prof. William B. Scott, 90b.
Prof. Benj. E. Smith, 14.
Mr. Charles E. Tripler, 132a.

Fourth Anniversary Dinner, 53a.
Tenth Anniversary Dinner, 128a.



BY-LAWS.

1. This association shall be known as The Fortnightly Club for the Study of Anthropology.

2. The regular meetings of the Club shall commence on the first Friday evening of March, 1888, and shall be held thereafter each alternate Friday evening, excepting from May 1 to November 1. The roll shall be called at 8.15 P.M.

3. The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the first meeting, and thereafter, annually at the last meeting in April (which shall be considered the annual meeting), and shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected respectively, and shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

4. The officers named in the preceding section shall constitute an Executive Committee, to have such authority and perform such duties as may devolve upon them from time to time by order of the Club.

5. A Committee on Nominations, consisting of five members, shall be elected at the first meeting, and thereafter at each annual meeting, to whom shall be submitted all applications for membership.

6. No person shall be voted for as an applicant for membership, except upon the recommendation of the Committee on Nomination, and it shall require a two-thirds vote by ballot of the entire membership of the Club to elect.

7. Each member shall pay on election the sum of five dollars, to the Treasurer, for the uses of the Club, and thereafter the annual sum of five dollars, payable at, or upon the date of, the annual meeting.

8. Each member shall be fined ten cents for a failure to attend a roll-call, and twenty-five cents for each absence from the regular meetings of the Club, and three failures to attend such meetings successively, without explanation, may be considered as a resignation therefrom.

9. The reading of papers by members at the regular meetings of the Club shall in no case occupy more than thirty minutes.

10. Discussions held at such meetings shall be confined to the subject assigned for such meetings respectively, and no member taking part in a discussion shall occupy more than fifteen minutes. It is also recommended that discussions be oral rather than written.

11. In order that papers to be read before the Club may be discussed in an intelligent way, they shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Club at the meeting preceding that at which they are to be read, and shall be held by the Secretary subject to examination by those appointed to lead in the discussion of the same.

12. The Secretary shall not permit papers so deposited with him to be out of his possession for a longer period than two days at a time, nor at all after the expiration of the week following the time when they shall have been deposited with him.

13. If any member of the Club shall notify the Secretary of his intention to be absent for not less than three months, or without such notice shall be so absent, the name of such member may be placed upon a roll of non-resident members, and his place may be filled by the election of a new member.

14. Non-resident members shall not be liable to fines, but annual dues will be expected from them, and they will be entitled to all the privileges of the Club and liable to all duties and fines upon their return.

15. These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership at any regular meeting of the Club, upon written notice given at the last previous regular meeting.

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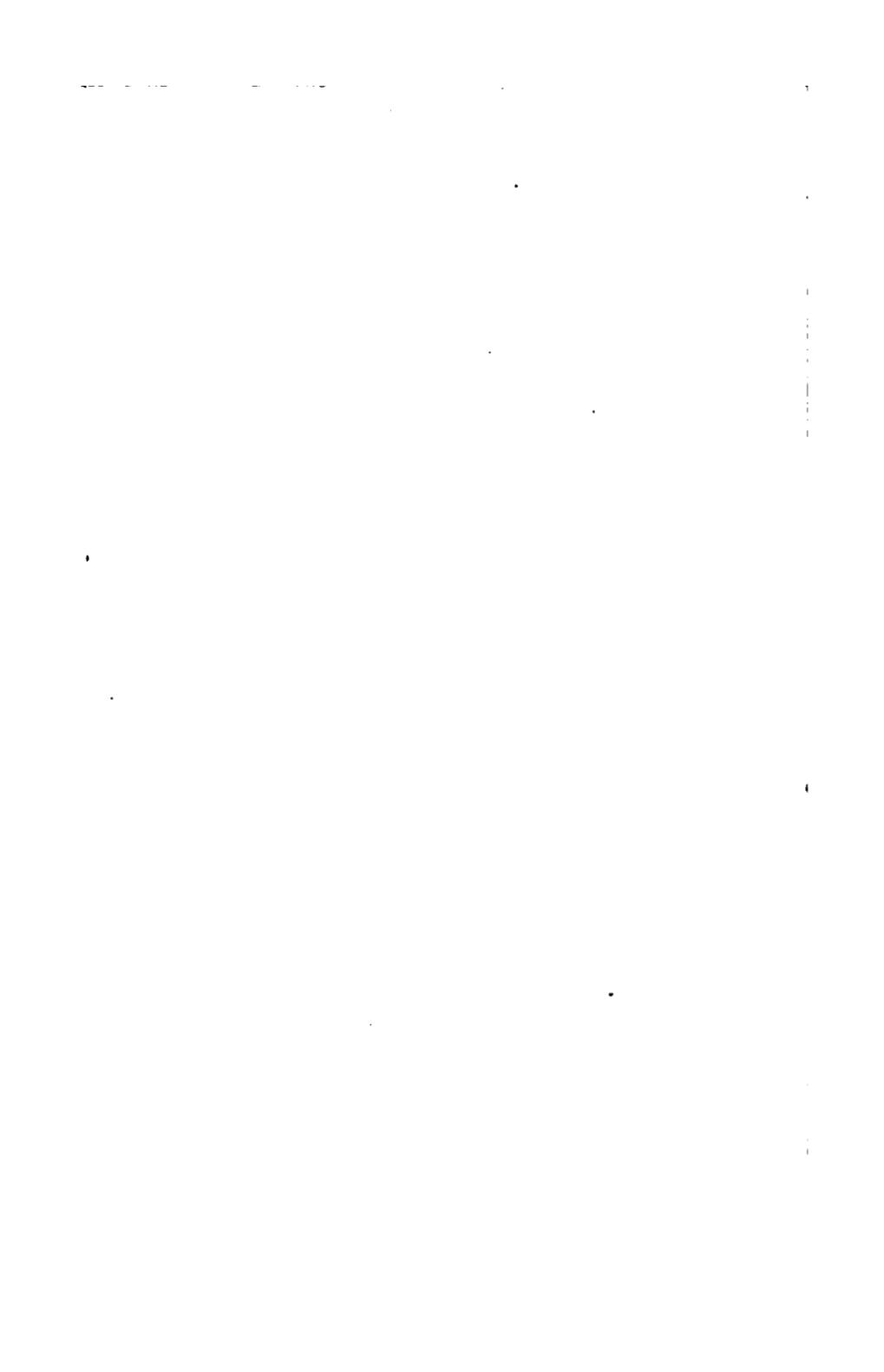
ORDER OF PROCEEDING.

- 1 Roll-call at 8:15.
 - 2 Reading of the minutes.
 - 3 Paper of the evening.
 - 4 Leading discussion.
 - 5 General discussion (to close at 9:45, when business requires).
 - 6 Reports of officers and committees.
 - 7 Election of members.
 - 8 Unfinished business.
 - 9 New business.
 - 10 Election of officers and committees (when required by the By-laws).
 - 11 Adjournment.
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